



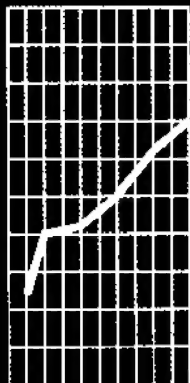
June 1997

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 31 JULY 1997

Labour Force

Australia

- ☐ Feature Article — The Effect of Telephone Interviewing on Labour Force Estimates



LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA JUNE 1997

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 6203.0

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THE EFFECT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING ON LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The ABS progressively implemented the use of telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey over the period August 1996 to February 1997. As reported in the February 1997 edition of *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0), analysis indicates that during the period of implementation of telephone interviewing, the new collection method produced different employment estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect on employment estimates built up in the initial phases of implementation, peaked in November 1996 and decreased thereafter, until the effect on February 1997 estimates was no longer discernible.

This article describes the analytical techniques used in estimating the impact of telephone interviewing. It concludes with a brief assessment of the effect of telephone interviewing on survey operations, such as response rates achieved.

BACKGROUND

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) obtains information from a sample of over 30,000 dwellings, about 0.5% of the population of Australia. Selected dwellings are approached monthly for eight months to provide information about the labour force status of persons in those dwellings.

Until August 1996, survey responses were obtained by face to face interviews with one or more of the occupants of each selected dwelling. In August 1996, a new approach using telephone interviewing (TI) was introduced. Under this approach, in the first month that a dwelling is selected in the sample, the face to face interviewing method is used. In the second and subsequent months, the interview may be conducted by telephone. Not all households will be contacted by telephone in these later months, for example because there is no telephone connection or because the respondent prefers face to face interviews. In such cases face to face interviews are still used.

Each month, dwellings are selected in the LFS in eight groups, known as rotation groups. In any month one rotation group contains dwellings being surveyed for the first month, another rotation group contains dwellings being surveyed for the second month, and so on. This arrangement enabled telephone interviewing to be introduced at a rate of one rotation group per month. Telephone interviewing initially occurred in a single rotation group in August 1996; in September 1996 a second rotation group was introduced to telephone interviewing, and so on. By February 1997, telephone interviewing was fully implemented with seven of the eight rotation groups being interviewed by telephone. Dwellings included in the survey for the first time are always enumerated using face to face interviews.

Results in this article are based on the phase-in period of August 1996 to February 1997. Over this period, information became available progressively for comparing those rotation groups still being interviewed

APPROACH TO ESTIMATING THE EFFECT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING

face to face with those using telephone interviewing. The latter will be referred to as telephone interviewing (TI) rotation groups.

The main purpose of the LFS is to obtain monthly statistics of employed persons, unemployed persons, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate. It is possible to obtain separate estimates of these statistics from each of the eight rotation groups. These estimates from each rotation group are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the usually resident civilian population aged 15 years and over, classified by sex, age group and State/Territory.

The effect of telephone interviewing on labour force statistics can be estimated by comparing the results from TI rotation groups with those from face to face rotation groups. A simple estimate of the effect of telephone interviewing (or TI effect) in each month can be obtained by calculating the average estimate for the TI rotation groups and subtracting the average estimate for the face to face rotation groups. Unfortunately, these simple estimates have large sampling errors.

It is possible to obtain better estimates of the TI effect by examining the labour force statistics over time, since in any month seven of the rotation groups have the same sample of dwellings as the previous month. For these rotation groups, statistics from successive months normally take similar values - that is, they are highly correlated. These correlations can give extra information about the size of a TI effect. For example, since a large month-to-month change (or movement) in a rotation group is quite unlikely, a large movement at the introduction of telephone interviewing to the rotation group provides good evidence of a TI effect.

Estimates of the TI effect can be constructed that account for these high correlations and that have a much lower standard error than the simple estimates described above. There are several different estimation and analysis techniques available which take advantage of these correlations. A time series modelling approach was used for the estimates presented here. Another technique, composite estimation, was also applied as a check on the results. In composite estimation, labour force statistics from rotation groups over the period July 1996 to February 1997 are combined in a way that produces an unbiased estimate of the TI effect with minimum variance. Both techniques gave similar results.

THE OVERALL TI EFFECT

The investigation indicated that the introduction of telephone interviewing affected published labour force statistics over the period August 1996 to January 1997. The impact on these statistics was largest in November 1996 and had dissipated by February 1997.

This result indicates that statistics for February 1997 and later months can validly be compared to those for months prior to August 1996 without any need to adjust for the impact of telephone interviewing.

Table 1 presents the estimated impact of the introduction of telephone interviewing on key labour force statistics for November 1996, the month in which the impact was largest.

1 IMPACT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING ON NOVEMBER 1996 LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	Males	Females	Persons
Employed ('000)	** -33	-9	** -42
Unemployed ('000)	* 11	2	13
Not in the labour force ('000)	** 22	7	** 29
Unemployment rate (% points)	* 0.29	0.05	0.17
Participation rate (% points)	** -0.41	-0.05	* -0.24

* Significant at the 10% level ** Significant at the 2% level

The largest impact was on statistics of employed persons. Telephone interviewing caused these statistics, particularly for males, to be lower than would have been measured under the previous face to face method. This impact was offset by higher levels of unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force.

Estimated impacts of telephone interviewing on statistics for other months of the phase-in period can be obtained by multiplying the values in Table 1 by 1/4 for August 1996, 1/2 for September 1996, 3/4 for October 1996, 2/3 for December 1996 and 1/3 for January 1997. These factors reflect the combined effect of the increase over the period in the number of rotation groups using telephone interviewing and the decline of the TI effect from its highest level in November 1996 to zero in February 1997.

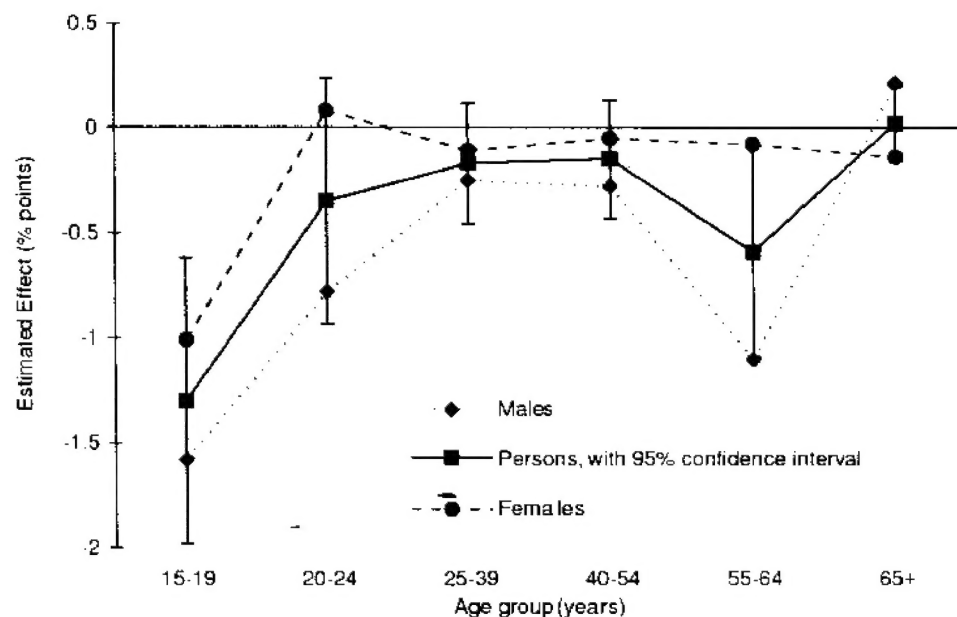
THE TI EFFECT BY AGE AND SEX, AND BY STATE/TERRITORY

This section shows how the TI effect varies across different subgroups of the population. The focus is on employment statistics, since the TI effect for this aggregate was largest. So that the impact for population subgroups of quite different sizes can be compared, the percentage of the population employed is used for each subgroup, rather than the total number employed.

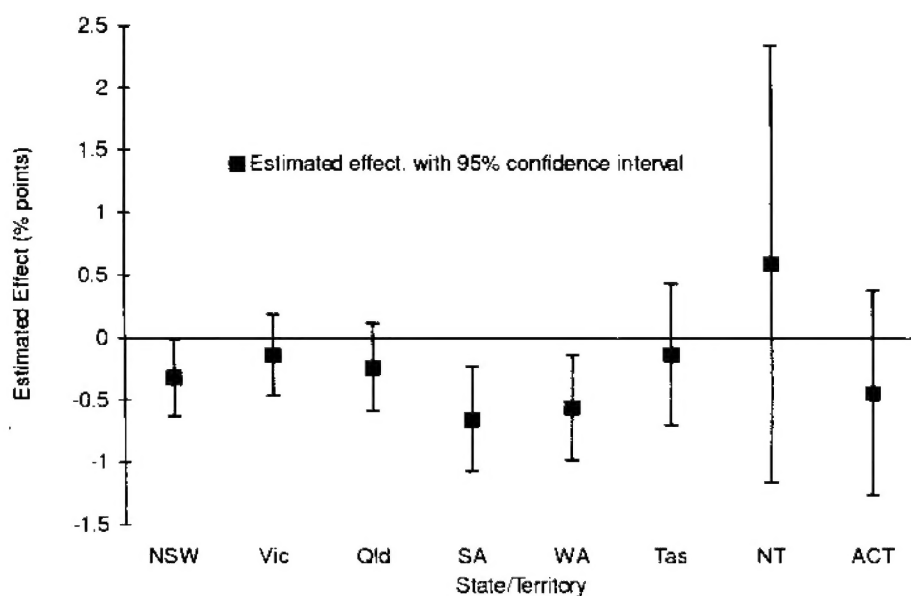
Graph 1 shows the estimated impact of telephone interviewing on November 1996 statistics of the percentage employed by age group, for males, females and persons. These estimates all have high sampling error, so only very pronounced differences are of interest. The vertical line range represents a 95% confidence interval around the estimates of impact. This means the true impact on percentage employed for a given age group is expected to lie in this range with 95% probability.

Graph 2 gives the estimated impact of telephone interviewing on November 1996 statistics of the percentage of the population employed, by State/Territory. The vertical line range at each point represents a 95% confidence interval.

1 PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED: IMPACT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING ON NOVEMBER 1996 ESTIMATES, BY AGE AND SEX



2 PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED: IMPACT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING ON NOVEMBER 1996 ESTIMATES, BY STATE



The effect on the percentage of the population employed is broadly based; it is negative for all age groups under 65, and for all States and Territories other than the Northern Territory. This supports the conclusion that the effect is real and not due to sampling error or survey operations in a single State. The effect is most noticeable for males, and appears strongest in the 15-19 and 55-64 age groups. The pattern for female employment is not so apparent, when allowance is made for the sampling errors.

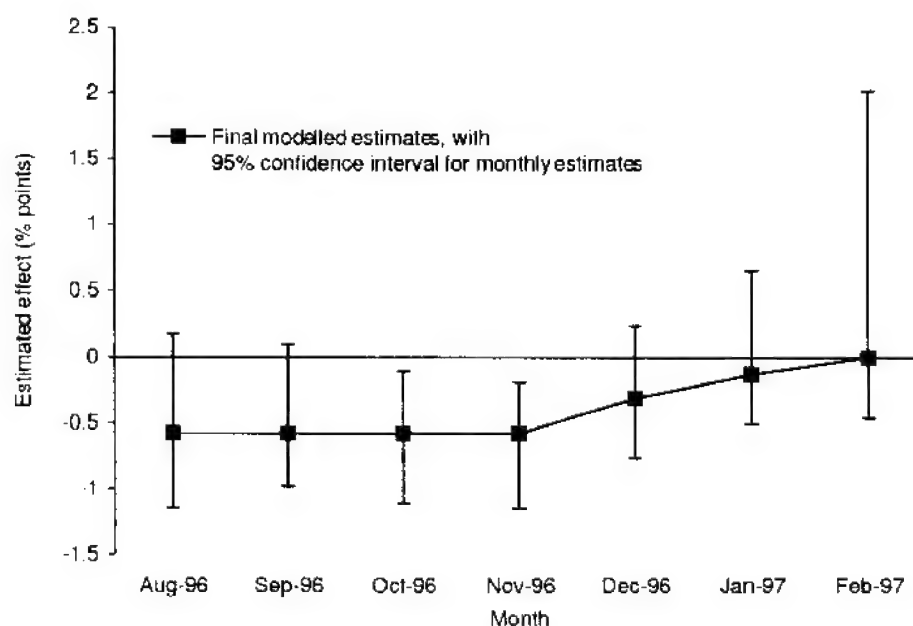
THE TI EFFECT OVER TIME

Early in the phase-in period there was little data available from TI rotation groups and the focus of investigation was on establishing whether the TI method had affected any of the statistical series. The focus was, therefore, on models that proposed a constant change to the results of each rotation group using telephone interviewing. By the time November 1996 statistics were analysed it appeared that the TI rotation groups were likely to consistently report somewhat lower employment than the face to face rotation groups. In the December 1996 issue of *Labour Force Australia*, (6203.0) the ABS issued a warning to that effect, noting that the impact could be temporary. Estimates of the TI effect provided at that time assumed a constant effect over the period August 1996 to December 1996.

Subsequent months showed a lesser impact due to telephone interviewing. To enable comparisons over time, estimates by month were produced for the TI effect that would have occurred in the month if all rotation groups had been using telephone interviewing. As telephone interviewing was phased-in, only some portion of this effect flowed through to the labour force statistics each month (1/8 in August 1996, 2/8 in September 1996 etc).

Graph 3 displays a vertical line for each month which represents a 95% confidence interval for this TI effect. The true TI effect for a month is expected to lie within the range of the vertical line with a 95% probability. The confidence intervals are largely below zero for the period from August 1996 to November 1996, but from December 1996 this is increasingly less true. This, and similar graphs for male employment (where the strongest TI effect was detected), suggest that the TI effect dissipated after November 1996.

3 PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED: TI EFFECT BY MONTH



To test statistically the evidence for this apparent decrease, a model was fitted to data up to February 1997 that proposed a TI effect that was constant from August 1996 to November 1996 and then constant at a different level for December 1996 onwards. Results from this model confirmed that the August 1996 to November 1996 TI effect on employed persons was highly statistically significant¹. Importantly, it also established that the TI effect from December 1996 onwards was significantly different (at the 2% significance level) from the August 1996 to November 1996 value. The December 1996 onwards level of the TI effect was small and not significantly different from zero.

The data were also assessed against an alternative model, in which the TI effect was constant from August 1996 to November 1996 and then decreased gradually to zero by February 1997. This model fitted the data better than the model which proposed an abrupt change occurring after November 1996 and provides the best indication of the effect of telephone interviewing over the phase-in period. It is the results from this model that are presented above, in Table 1 and Graphs 1 and 2. The estimated TI effect for each month from this model is shown in Graph 3.

Will the ABS revise this estimate of TI effect again?

Now that telephone interviewing is being used throughout the LFS sample, only one rotation group is being interviewed completely face to face each month. Consequently, there is little extra information about the differences between telephone interviewing and face to face rotation groups from each month after February 1997 and, therefore, the ABS does not expect to revise the estimate of TI effect.

WILL THE ABS REVISE PUBLISHED DATA SERIES?

As the impact of telephone interviewing has only been detected at higher levels of aggregated data, it is not possible to apportion the effect across disaggregated data. Consequently, the ABS will not be revising any of the published statistical series for the period August 1996 to February 1997 to reflect the impact of telephone interviewing.

EFFECT OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING ON SURVEY OPERATIONS

While it is not possible to ascertain the specific causes of the observed effect on labour force statistics, some changes of survey operations were noted as telephone interviewing was implemented.

Response rates

The change to telephone interviewing may have an impact on response rates. The response rate is the proportion of households selected in the survey from which the required information is obtained. The ABS consistently obtains very high response rates for the LFS (in excess of 97%), and this is one guarantee of the quality of the survey estimates.

1 "Statistically significant" is used here in its technical sense. An effect is statistically significant if the data provides strong evidence that the effect is not zero. The term should not be confused with "meaningful", which is a judgement the user of the data has to make. A result may be statistically significant (i.e. it can be detected in the data with confidence), but of little practical interest. More frequently a result may be of great practical interest, but the data is not accurate enough to confirm (or deny) it.

An analysis of the time series of response rates by rotation group was conducted to determine if there was any noticeable change in response rates under telephone interviewing. The response rate with telephone interviewing was estimated to be 0.3 percentage points lower (statistically significant at the 2% level) than with face to face interviewing.

Proportion of proxy interviews

With both telephone and face to face interviewing, the LFS interview must be conducted with an adult, who may also respond on behalf of other persons in the household. It is conceivable that different answers could be obtained depending on whether individuals answer for themselves (self reporting) or others answer for them (proxy reporting).

Analysis of survey operations during the implementation phase has shown that the proportion of proxy interviews is greater under the TI methodology. In a face to face interview more than one of the household members could be directly involved in the interview. During a telephone interview it is less likely that the telephone would be passed between persons in order for each to answer on their own behalf.

The proportion of proxy interviews with telephone interviewing was estimated to be approximately 5 percentage points higher than with face to face interviewing. This effect was statistically significant at the 2% level. The effect was calculated by sex and age group, and the results are presented in Table 2 below.

2 INCREASE IN PROPORTION OF PROXY INTERVIEWS USING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING, AUGUST 1996 TO FEBRUARY 1997

	15-19 % points	20-24 % points	25-39 % points	40-54 % points	55-64 % points	65+ % points	all ages % points
Males	7.4	2.9	4.2	4.7	8.4	11.8	6.1
Females	9.7	5.2	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7
Persons	8.5	4.1	4	4.5	6.3	7.6	5.4

Note: all figures are significant at the 2% level

The increase in proxy interviews under the TI methodology was greatest for 15 to 19 year olds and for males aged over 55. However, no mechanism has been determined linking the increased level of proxy interviews - which seems to be a permanent effect - with the TI effect on labour force statistics detailed earlier in this article, which was temporary.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this topic, please contact Geoff Neideck on Canberra (06) 252 6753.

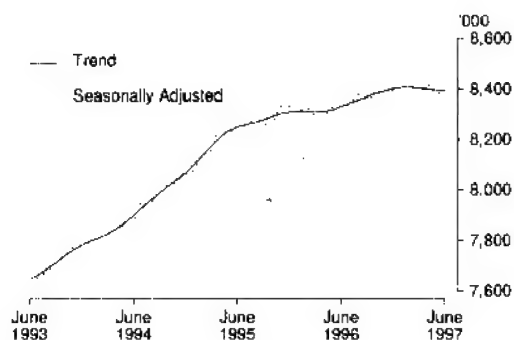
LABOUR MARKET IN BRIEF

TREND ESTIMATES

In June 1997, the trend estimate of employment fell slightly to 8,392,500 with a small rise in part-time employment being offset by a continued decline in full-time employment. The trend estimate of unemployment fell to 796,500 persons. The trend estimate of the unemployment rate fell slightly but remained at 8.7% in rounded terms, with the male and female rates remaining steady at 8.8% and 8.5% respectively. The trend estimate of the participation rate fell by 0.1 percentage points to 63.1%, with the male and female rates both falling by 0.1 percentage points, to 73.0% and 53.6% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT

In June 1997, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment rose by 11,900 to 8,392,700. A rise of 28,800 in part-time employment to 2,158,000 was partially offset by a fall in full-time employment by 16,900 to 6,234,800.



UNEMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment fell by 32,000 to 777,800 in June 1997. The number of unemployed persons seeking full-time work fell by 20,400 to 615,000 and unemployed persons seeking part-time work fell by 11,600 to 162,900. The number of unemployed females fell by 18,000, while the number of unemployed males fell by 14,100.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The June 1997 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 8.5%. The male unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage points to 8.6%, while the female rate fell by 0.4 percentage points to 8.4%.

PARTICIPATION RATE

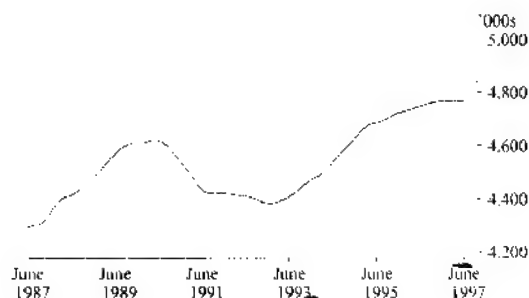
The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate fell by 0.2 percentage points to 63.0% in June 1997. The male rate fell by 0.1 percentage points to 72.9%, while the female rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 53.4%.

PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE SERIES

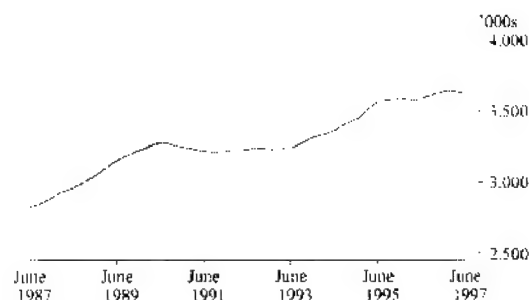
EMPLOYED PERSONS:

TREND SERIES

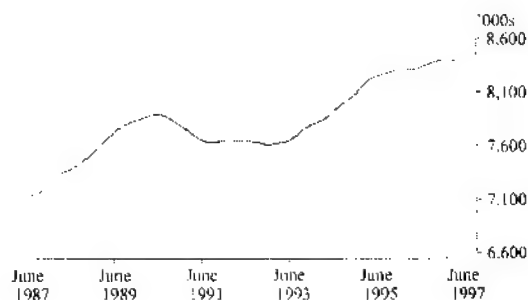
Males From a high of 4,620,800 in May 1990, the trend estimate of male employment fell to 4,383,900 in January 1993. The trend rose strongly to 4,685,100 in May 1995, then more gradually to stand at 4,769,800 in June 1997.



Females After remaining relatively steady in 1992 and early 1993, the trend estimate of employed females rose to 3,587,500 in December 1995. Apart from a small decline in early 1996, the trend estimate continued rising to reach a high of 3,639,600 in February 1997. In recent months, the trend estimate has fallen to 3,622,600 in June 1997.

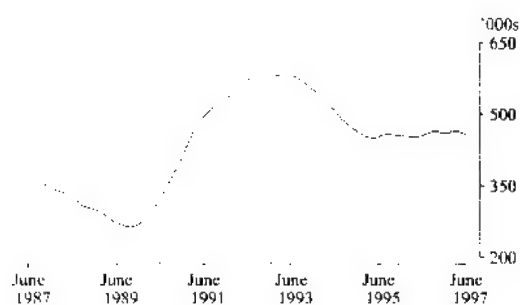


Persons From a low of 7,616,200 in January 1993, the trend estimate for employed persons increased steadily until January 1996. Apart from a small period of decline in early 1996, the trend increased to a high of 8,408,400 in February 1997. Since then, the trend estimate has fallen and was 8,392,500 in June 1997.

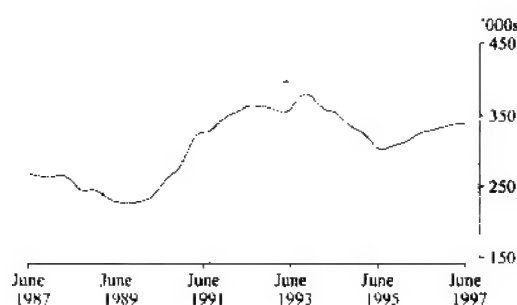


UNEMPLOYED PERSONS:
TREND SERIES

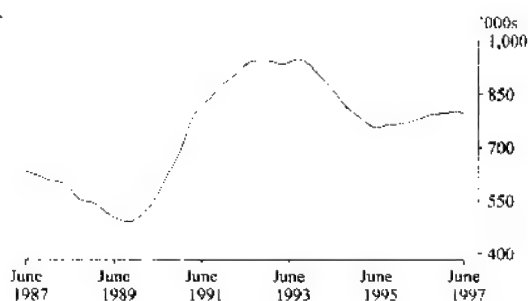
Males After reaching a peak of 583,800 in December 1992, the trend estimate for unemployed males fell rapidly to 450,500 in May 1995. The trend estimate has remained relatively steady since then and was 459,100 in June 1997.



Females From a peak of 378,900 in October 1993, the trend estimate of female unemployment fell steadily to 301,100 in July 1995. Since then, the trend estimate has been rising and was 337,400 in June 1997.

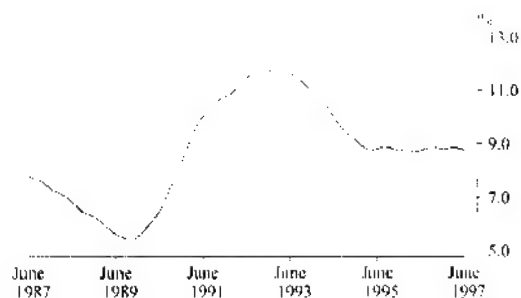


Persons The trend estimate of unemployment peaked at 947,800 in September 1993, before falling rapidly to 755,400 in June 1995. The trend then rose slowly and in March 1997 reached 801,700. The trend estimate has since fallen to 796,500 in June 1997.

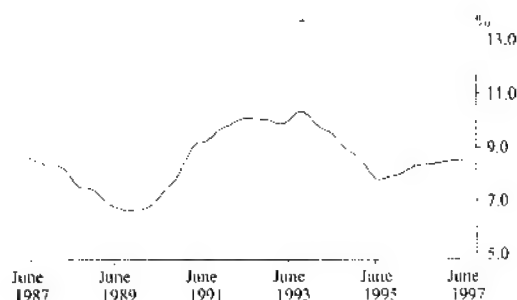


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

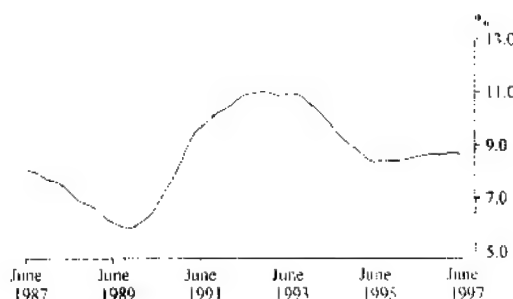
Males From a peak of 11.8% in December 1992, the trend male unemployment rate fell rapidly to 8.8% in March 1995. Since then, the trend rate has remained relatively steady and was 8.8% in June 1997.



Females The trend unemployment rate for females reached a peak of 10.3% in late 1993. The trend rate then fell strongly to a low of 7.8% in mid 1995. Since then, the trend rate has gradually risen, and in June 1997 was 8.5%, for the fifth consecutive month.

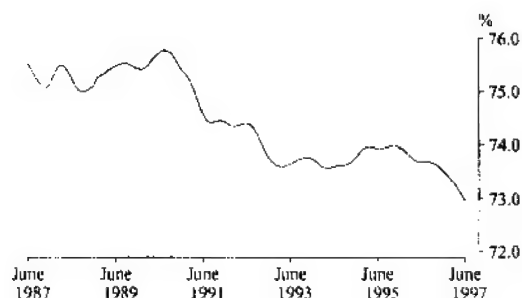


Persons From a high of 11.0% for much of 1992 and 1993, the trend unemployment rate fell to a low of 8.4% in May 1995. The trend then rose slowly to reach 8.7% in September 1996. After dipping to 8.6% in December 1996, the trend rate has remained steady at 8.7%.

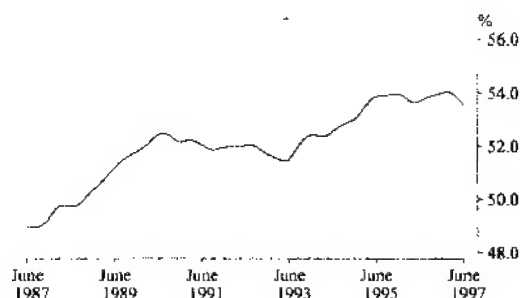


PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

Males From a high of 75.8% in July and August 1990, the trend participation rate for males fell to 73.6% in early to mid 1993 and May 1994. The trend rate then increased to 74.0% in mid 1995 and remained relatively steady for the remainder of the year. Since January 1996 the trend rate has fallen steadily to 73.0% in June 1997.



Females The trend female participation rate rose gradually from 51.4% in April and May 1993 to 54.0% in late 1995. The trend rate then declined, to 53.6% in mid 1996, before increasing to 54.0% in late 1996 and early 1997. In recent months, the trend rate has fallen to 53.6% in June 1997.



Persons From a low of 62.3% in April and May 1993, the trend participation rate rose to a high of 63.8% in July 1995. The trend remained steady at this level until January 1996. The trend participation rate has since fallen by 0.7 percentage points to 63.1% in June 1997.

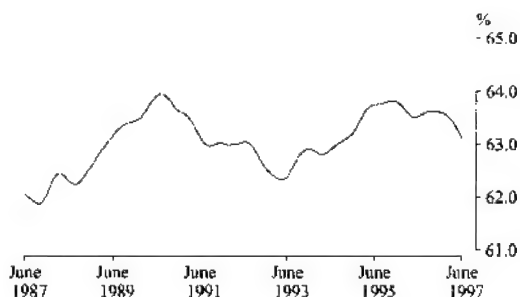


TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER(a)

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER(a)												
Month	Employed			Looking for full-time work		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
MALES												
1996 —												
April	4,187.4	535.4	4,722.9	31.6	405.1	57.7	462.8	5,185.7	1,855.2	7,040.9	8.9	73.7
May	4,210.3	537.6	4,748.0	32.0	389.6	52.4	442.0	5,190.0	1,861.0	7,051.0	8.5	73.6
June	4,201.3	550.4	4,751.6	30.1	380.3	51.9	432.1	5,183.8	1,877.4	7,061.1	8.3	73.4
July	4,237.1	535.5	4,772.6	23.6	371.7	50.4	422.1	5,194.7	1,876.2	7,070.9	8.1	73.5
August	4,176.4	553.9	4,730.3	24.7	406.1	54.1	460.2	5,190.5	1,890.2	7,080.7	8.9	73.3
September	4,212.9	565.4	4,778.3	23.4	408.4	57.3	465.8	5,244.0	1,846.4	7,090.5	8.9	74.0
October	4,215.3	549.5	4,764.8	27.7	387.3	58.9	446.3	5,211.1	1,888.2	7,099.3	8.6	73.4
November	4,208.9	548.4	4,757.3	27.7	385.2	49.2	434.4	5,191.7	1,916.4	7,108.1	8.4	73.0
December	4,277.6	545.2	4,822.8	40.7	397.1	65.0	462.1	5,284.9	1,832.0	7,116.9	8.7	74.3
1997 —												
January	4,221.2	531.2	4,752.4	38.3	435.0	65.3	500.3	5,252.6	1,871.5	7,124.2	9.5	73.7
February	4,210.6	527.3	4,737.9	34.8	451.7	61.9	513.6	5,251.4	1,880.0	7,131.4	9.8	73.6
March	4,186.6	568.9	4,755.6	33.4	418.4	69.5	487.9	5,243.5	1,895.2	7,138.7	9.3	73.5
April	4,189.4	578.1	4,767.5	30.3	396.9	63.3	460.2	5,227.7	1,919.5	7,147.1	8.8	73.1
May	4,183.6	577.1	4,760.7	27.4	402.9	55.2	458.1	5,218.8	1,936.8	7,155.6	8.8	72.9
June	4,191.0	591.4	4,782.4	27.4	384.4	52.0	436.4	5,218.8	1,945.3	7,164.1	8.4	72.8
Standard error of —												
June 1997 estimates	19.8	9.6	20.7	2.6	8.1	3.4	8.5	21.3	15.1	..	0.2	0.3
May 97 to June 97 movements	15.1	7.2	15.8	2.3	6.3	3.0	6.6	16.4	11.3	..	0.1	0.2
MARRIED FEMALES												
1996												
April	1,171.9	990.6	2,162.5	* 1.6	83.5	47.6	131.1	2,293.5	1,934.1	4,227.6	5.7	54.3
May	1,166.2	1,020.1	2,186.3	* 1.5	79.0	45.8	124.8	2,311.2	1,914.9	4,226.1	5.4	54.7
June	1,166.4	1,021.4	2,187.8	* 0.9	77.0	47.1	124.0	2,311.8	1,898.6	4,210.5	5.4	54.9
July	1,192.8	993.5	2,186.3	* 1.2	85.1	41.5	126.6	2,313.0	1,909.9	4,222.9	5.5	54.8
August	1,175.8	999.2	2,175.0	* 1.2	79.4	40.3	119.6	2,294.6	1,911.7	4,206.3	5.2	54.6
September	1,190.7	1,017.3	2,208.0	* 0.9	79.6	51.8	131.4	2,339.4	1,855.3	4,194.8	5.6	55.8
October	1,179.9	992.6	2,172.5	* 0.6	79.4	45.2	124.6	2,297.1	1,898.3	4,195.4	5.4	54.8
November	1,174.8	1,007.9	2,182.7	* 0.7	71.7	43.8	115.4	2,298.1	1,882.9	4,181.1	5.0	55.0
December	1,195.3	990.6	2,185.9	* 1.3	76.0	41.1	117.1	2,303.0	1,894.9	4,197.9	5.1	54.9
1997												
January	1,159.8	938.3	2,098.1	* 1.2	84.8	37.2	122.0	2,220.0	1,973.6	4,193.7	5.5	52.9
February	1,166.6	999.2	2,165.8	* 1.2	95.4	48.4	143.8	2,309.6	1,887.3	4,197.0	6.2	55.0
March	1,166.4	1,026.3	2,192.7	* 0.6	84.3	46.2	130.5	2,323.2	1,882.4	4,205.6	5.6	55.2
April	1,175.6	1,028.6	2,204.2	* 0.9	81.2	46.3	127.4	2,331.7	1,877.9	4,209.5	5.5	55.4
May	1,180.7	1,020.8	2,201.5	* 0.5	79.8	47.8	127.6	2,329.2	1,897.7	4,226.9	5.5	55.1
June	1,172.4	1,054.3	2,226.7	* 1.5	79.6	39.4	119.1	2,345.8	1,882.1	4,227.9	5.1	55.5
Standard error of —												
June 1997 estimates	12.5	12.0	15.8	0.6	4.2	3.0	5.0	16.1	14.9	..	0.2	0.4
May 97 to June 97 movements	9.4	9.0	11.9	0.8	3.4	2.8	4.1	12.1	11.2	..	0.2	0.3

(a) Estimates for employment for the period August 1996 to January 1997 are affected by the implementation of telephone interviewing. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 6 and 7.

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER (a)

Month	TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER (a)											
	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total							
ALL FEMALES												
1996												
April	2,042.8	1,512.1	3,555.0	20.6	217.7	112.4	330.1	3,885.1	3,375.2	7,260.2	8.5	53.5
May	2,042.2	1,546.9	3,589.1	21.2	207.7	108.5	316.1	3,905.2	3,365.5	7,270.8	8.1	53.7
June	2,042.2	1,560.2	3,602.4	17.1	194.9	103.5	298.4	3,900.9	3,380.5	7,281.4	7.7	53.6
July	2,092.0	1,515.4	3,607.3	16.1	207.8	101.7	309.5	3,916.8	3,375.7	7,292.5	7.9	53.7
August	2,059.8	1,529.6	3,589.4	17.2	210.1	100.9	310.9	3,900.3	3,403.3	7,303.6	8.0	53.4
September	2,087.4	1,564.0	3,651.3	20.9	220.6	113.9	334.5	3,985.8	3,328.9	7,314.8	8.4	54.5
October	2,089.2	1,538.5	3,627.7	21.0	211.1	107.5	318.6	3,946.3	3,378.2	7,324.5	8.1	53.9
November	2,075.0	1,560.2	3,635.2	19.5	204.5	98.4	302.9	3,938.0	3,396.3	7,334.3	7.7	53.7
December	2,122.5	1,551.2	3,673.7	37.3	231.1	112.4	343.5	4,017.2	3,326.8	7,344.1	8.6	54.7
1997 —												
January	2,071.8	1,472.1	3,543.9	34.3	251.2	102.3	353.5	3,897.5	3,454.5	7,352.0	9.1	53.0
February	2,067.3	1,544.8	3,612.1	23.4	262.8	129.8	392.5	4,004.6	3,355.3	7,359.9	9.8	54.4
March	2,044.9	1,592.8	3,637.7	21.5	234.8	122.7	357.4	3,995.2	3,372.6	7,367.8	8.9	54.2
April	2,054.1	1,589.6	3,643.7	23.1	230.6	108.8	339.4	3,983.1	3,393.4	7,376.5	8.5	54.0
May	2,051.9	1,576.7	3,628.6	15.8	220.8	113.0	333.8	3,962.4	3,422.8	7,385.2	8.4	53.7
June	2,031.6	1,604.1	3,635.8	17.4	215.6	98.7	314.4	3,950.1	3,443.8	7,393.9	8.0	53.4
Standard error of —												
June 1997 estimates	15.3	14.1	18.9	2.1	6.4	4.6	7.5	19.4	18.5	..	0.2	0.3
May 97 to June 97 movements	11.5	10.5	14.3	1.9	5.0	3.9	5.8	14.8	14.0	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1996 —												
April	6,230.3	2,047.6	8,277.8	52.2	622.8	170.2	793.0	9,070.8	5,230.4	14,301.1	8.7	63.4
May	6,252.5	2,084.5	8,337.1	53.3	597.3	160.9	758.2	9,095.2	5,226.6	14,321.8	8.3	63.5
June	6,243.5	2,110.6	8,354.1	47.2	575.2	155.4	730.5	9,084.6	5,257.9	14,342.5	8.0	63.3
July	6,329.0	2,050.9	8,379.9	39.7	579.5	152.1	731.6	9,111.5	5,251.9	14,363.4	8.0	63.4
August	6,236.2	2,083.5	8,319.7	42.0	616.1	155.0	771.1	9,090.8	5,293.5	14,384.3	8.5	63.2
September	6,300.3	2,129.3	8,429.6	44.3	629.0	171.2	800.2	9,229.8	5,175.4	14,405.2	8.7	64.1
October	6,304.5	2,088.0	8,392.5	48.7	598.4	166.4	764.9	9,157.4	5,266.4	14,423.8	8.4	63.5
November	6,283.9	2,108.6	8,392.5	47.2	589.7	147.6	737.2	9,129.7	5,312.7	14,442.4	8.1	63.2
December	6,400.1	2,096.4	8,496.5	78.0	628.2	177.4	805.7	9,302.2	5,158.8	14,461.0	8.7	64.3
1997 —												
January	6,293.0	2,003.3	8,296.3	72.6	686.2	167.6	853.8	9,150.1	5,326.0	14,476.2	9.3	63.2
February	6,277.9	2,072.0	8,349.9	58.2	714.5	191.6	906.1	9,256.1	5,235.2	14,491.3	9.8	63.9
March	6,231.5	2,161.8	8,393.3	54.9	653.2	192.2	845.4	9,238.7	5,267.8	14,506.5	9.2	63.7
April	6,243.5	2,167.6	8,411.2	53.4	627.5	172.2	799.6	9,210.8	5,312.8	14,523.6	8.7	63.4
May	6,235.5	2,153.8	8,389.3	43.2	623.7	168.2	791.9	9,181.2	5,359.6	14,540.8	8.6	63.1
June	6,222.6	2,195.5	8,418.1	44.8	600.1	150.7	750.8	9,168.9	5,389.1	14,558.0	8.2	63.0
Standard error of —												
June 1997 estimates	22.6	15.8	25.0	3.2	9.7	5.5	10.6	25.7	21.6	..	0.1	0.2
May 97 to June 97 movements	17.5	11.8	19.6	2.8	7.4	4.5	8.1	20.2	16.6	..	0.1	0.1

(a) Estimates for employment for the period August 1996 to January 1997 are affected by the implementation of telephone interviewing. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 6 and 7.

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES(a)

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES (a)										
Month	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -		
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for	Looking for					
				full-time work	part-time work					
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -					
MALES										
1996 --										
April	4,200.3	527.9	4,728.2	31.2	409.7	57.1	466.8	5,195.0	9.0	73.8
May	4,215.6	535.9	4,751.5	33.7	391.3	53.9	445.2	5,196.7	8.6	73.7
June	4,204.9	543.4	4,748.3	33.7	387.0	56.6	443.6	5,191.9	8.5	73.5
July	4,215.0	537.3	4,752.3	29.5	395.0	56.2	451.3	5,203.6	8.7	73.6
August	4,213.8	546.2	4,760.0	29.5	414.8	59.8	474.6	5,234.7	9.1	73.9
September	4,205.6	547.0	4,752.6	26.9	412.5	55.7	468.2	5,220.8	9.0	73.6
October	4,210.5	545.3	4,755.8	33.2	409.8	61.7	471.5	5,227.3	9.0	73.6
November	4,219.6	554.8	4,774.5	30.9	399.6	57.3	456.9	5,231.4	8.7	73.6
December	4,218.2	550.4	4,768.6	29.9	393.2	61.6	454.8	5,223.4	8.7	73.4
1997 --										
January	4,232.4	555.1	4,787.5	27.0	393.5	58.2	451.7	5,239.2	8.6	73.5
February	4,205.2	549.2	4,754.4	29.9	415.3	56.2	471.5	5,225.9	9.0	73.3
March	4,204.8	557.0	4,761.8	34.8	413.2	59.3	472.5	5,234.3	9.0	73.3
April	4,202.3	569.8	4,772.1	29.7	401.5	62.7	464.2	5,236.3	8.9	73.3
May	4,188.5	575.7	4,764.2	28.8	404.9	56.8	461.8	5,225.9	8.8	73.0
June	4,194.0	584.1	4,778.1	30.5	391.1	56.6	447.7	5,225.9	8.6	72.9
MARRIED FEMALES										
1996 --										
April	1,181.3	985.5	2,166.8	n.a.	81.4	46.3	127.7	2,294.5	5.6	54.3
May	1,168.9	1,000.1	2,169.0	n.a.	79.1	48.2	127.3	2,296.3	5.5	54.3
June	1,169.7	995.3	2,164.9	n.a.	73.9	48.8	122.6	2,287.5	5.4	54.3
July	1,185.4	983.5	2,168.9	n.a.	89.4	44.0	133.3	2,302.2	5.8	54.5
August	1,183.0	990.2	2,173.2	n.a.	82.7	43.9	126.6	2,299.7	5.5	54.7
September	1,180.1	990.1	2,170.2	n.a.	79.5	46.9	126.4	2,296.6	5.5	54.7
October	1,171.2	996.8	2,168.1	n.a.	82.4	46.8	129.3	2,297.3	5.6	54.8
November	1,167.7	998.6	2,166.3	n.a.	76.5	42.8	119.3	2,285.6	5.2	54.7
December	1,181.5	1,000.3	2,181.9	n.a.	81.5	43.2	124.7	2,306.6	5.4	54.9
1997 --										
January	1,178.4	1,014.7	2,193.1	n.a.	88.5	43.5	131.9	2,325.0	5.7	55.4
February	1,177.0	1,025.5	2,202.5	n.a.	83.0	42.4	125.4	2,327.9	5.4	55.5
March	1,163.8	1,018.3	2,182.1	n.a.	78.2	40.1	118.3	2,300.4	5.1	54.7
April	1,184.9	1,023.5	2,208.4	n.a.	79.3	45.1	124.4	2,332.7	5.3	55.4
May	1,183.3	1,000.9	2,184.2	n.a.	80.0	50.4	130.4	2,314.6	5.6	54.8
June	1,175.4	1,027.2	2,202.6	n.a.	76.3	41.0	117.2	2,319.8	5.1	54.9
ALL FEMALES										
1996 --										
April	2,061.4	1,499.6	3,561.0	22.6	218.4	110.5	329.0	3,889.9	8.5	53.6
May	2,053.7	1,523.8	3,577.4	21.8	216.5	113.0	329.4	3,906.9	8.4	53.7
June	2,052.2	1,531.1	3,583.3	19.9	202.3	111.3	313.6	3,896.9	8.0	53.5
July	2,077.9	1,511.9	3,589.8	20.2	218.0	111.2	329.2	3,919.0	8.4	53.7
August	2,095.2	1,526.3	3,621.5	21.4	221.5	109.9	331.4	3,953.0	8.4	54.1
September	2,079.3	1,524.1	3,603.4	23.5	225.3	106.7	332.0	3,935.4	8.4	53.8
October	2,081.3	1,540.8	3,622.1	25.3	222.5	109.6	332.1	3,954.2	8.4	54.0
November	2,074.8	1,544.3	3,619.2	22.5	219.2	103.2	322.4	3,941.6	8.2	53.7
December	2,080.5	1,547.6	3,628.1	26.4	224.8	112.3	337.1	3,965.2	8.5	54.0
1997 --										
January	2,068.5	1,569.0	3,637.5	25.6	230.7	108.5	339.2	3,976.7	8.5	54.1
February	2,071.6	1,591.9	3,663.5	18.8	227.1	112.2	339.2	4,002.8	8.5	54.4
March	2,041.5	1,580.7	3,622.2	20.2	224.5	106.0	330.5	3,952.7	8.4	53.6
April	2,072.5	1,576.6	3,649.0	25.3	231.3	106.9	338.2	3,987.2	8.5	54.1
May	2,063.2	1,553.5	3,616.7	16.2	230.5	117.6	348.1	3,964.7	8.8	53.7
June	2,040.7	1,573.8	3,614.6	20.2	223.9	106.3	330.1	3,944.7	8.4	53.4
PERSONS										
1996 --										
April	6,261.7	2,027.5	8,289.2	53.8	628.1	167.6	795.8	9,084.9	8.8	63.5
May	6,269.3	2,059.6	8,328.9	55.5	607.8	166.9	774.6	9,103.6	8.5	63.6
June	6,257.2	2,074.5	8,331.6	53.5	589.2	167.9	757.1	9,088.8	8.3	63.4
July	6,292.9	2,049.2	8,342.1	49.8	613.0	167.4	780.5	9,122.6	8.6	63.5
August	6,309.1	2,072.5	8,381.6	50.9	636.3	169.8	806.1	9,187.6	8.8	63.9
September	6,284.9	2,071.1	8,356.0	50.4	637.8	162.4	800.3	9,156.3	8.7	63.6
October	6,291.8	2,086.1	8,377.9	58.5	632.4	171.3	803.6	9,181.5	8.8	63.7
November	6,294.5	2,099.2	8,393.6	53.4	618.8	160.5	779.3	9,172.9	8.5	63.5
December	6,298.7	2,098.0	8,396.7	56.4	618.0	173.9	791.9	9,188.6	8.6	63.5
1997 --										
January	6,300.9	2,124.1	8,425.1	52.6	624.2	166.7	790.9	9,215.9	8.6	63.7
February	6,276.8	2,141.1	8,417.9	48.8	642.4	168.4	810.8	9,228.7	8.8	63.7
March	6,246.4	2,137.7	8,384.0	55.0	637.7	165.3	803.0	9,187.0	8.7	63.3
April	6,274.8	2,146.4	8,421.1	55.0	632.8	169.5	802.3	9,223.5	8.7	63.5
May	6,251.7	2,129.1	8,380.8	44.9	635.4	174.4	809.8	9,190.7	8.8	63.2
June	6,234.8	2,158.0	8,392.7	50.7	615.0	162.9	777.8	9,170.6	8.5	63.0

(a) Estimates for employment for the period August 1996 to January 1997 are affected by the implementation of telephone interviewing. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 6 and 7.

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES(a)

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES (a)										
Month	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total			
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total					
MALES										
1996 --										
April	4,208.8	528.2	4,737.1	31.4	399.2	54.4	453.6	5,190.7	8.7	73.7
May	4,207.8	533.8	4,741.7	31.7	398.2	55.6	453.8	5,195.4	8.7	73.7
June	4,208.4	538.7	4,747.1	31.5	398.8	56.5	455.3	5,202.4	8.8	73.7
July	4,209.5	542.0	4,751.5	31.1	401.2	57.2	458.3	5,209.8	8.8	73.7
August	4,211.0	544.6	4,755.6	30.6	403.8	57.9	461.7	5,217.3	8.8	73.7
September	4,213.0	546.9	4,759.9	30.0	405.1	58.5	463.7	5,223.6	8.9	73.7
October	4,215.1	548.5	4,763.6	29.7	405.0	59.0	464.0	5,227.6	8.9	73.6
November	4,217.4	549.6	4,767.1	29.8	403.8	59.1	462.9	5,230.0	8.9	73.6
December r	4,218.4	550.8	4,769.2	30.1	402.7	59.1	461.8	5,231.0	8.8	73.5
1997 --										
January r	4,216.8	552.7	4,769.5	30.3	402.8	59.1	461.9	5,231.4	8.8	73.4
February r	4,212.5	556.2	4,768.7	30.4	404.1	59.0	463.1	5,231.8	8.9	73.4
March r	4,206.6	561.2	4,767.8	30.4	405.1	58.9	463.9	5,231.7	8.9	73.3
April r	4,200.6	567.1	4,767.7	30.5	404.6	58.7	463.3	5,231.0	8.9	73.2
May r	4,195.3	573.0	4,768.3	30.5	403.1	58.4	461.6	5,229.9	8.8	73.1
June	4,191.1	578.8	4,769.8	30.4	401.1	57.9	459.1	5,228.9	8.8	73.0
MARRIED FEMALES (b)										
1996 --										
April	1,176.2	999.0	2,175.2	n.a.	78.9	44.6	123.5	2,298.7	5.4	54.5
May	1,176.6	993.9	2,170.5	n.a.	79.9	45.9	125.9	2,296.4	5.5	54.4
June	1,177.4	990.6	2,168.0	n.a.	81.0	46.6	127.6	2,295.6	5.6	54.4
July	1,177.7	989.2	2,166.9	n.a.	81.4	46.6	128.0	2,294.9	5.6	54.5
August	1,177.6	989.4	2,167.0	n.a.	81.5	46.2	127.6	2,294.7	5.6	54.6
September	1,177.5	991.3	2,168.8	n.a.	81.5	45.5	127.0	2,295.7	5.5	54.7
October	1,176.8	994.6	2,171.5	n.a.	81.6	44.8	126.4	2,297.8	5.5	54.8
November	1,175.6	1,000.3	2,175.8	n.a.	81.8	44.0	125.8	2,301.6	5.5	54.9
December r	1,174.6	1,006.8	2,181.4	n.a.	82.0	43.3	125.3	2,306.8	5.4	55.0
1997 --										
January r	1,174.9	1,012.2	2,187.1	n.a.	82.2	43.0	125.2	2,312.2	5.4	55.1
February r	1,175.9	1,015.8	2,191.7	n.a.	82.1	43.0	125.1	2,316.8	5.4	55.2
March r	1,176.8	1,017.8	2,194.7	n.a.	81.2	43.5	124.6	2,319.3	5.4	55.1
April r	1,177.6	1,018.7	2,196.3	n.a.	80.0	44.0	124.0	2,320.3	5.3	55.1
May r	1,178.3	1,019.1	2,197.4	n.a.	78.8	44.6	123.4	2,320.8	5.3	55.0
June	1,178.4	1,019.1	2,197.5	n.a.	77.5	44.9	122.3	2,319.8	5.3	54.9
ALL FEMALES										
1996 --										
April	2,055.6	1,518.9	3,574.6	21.4	212.2	108.0	320.2	3,894.7	8.2	53.6
May	2,059.6	1,517.2	3,576.8	21.2	213.2	110.4	323.6	3,900.4	8.3	53.6
June	2,066.0	1,518.1	3,584.1	21.1	214.7	111.3	326.0	3,910.1	8.3	53.7
July	2,073.0	1,520.7	3,593.7	21.2	216.4	110.9	327.3	3,921.0	8.3	53.8
August	2,078.8	1,524.2	3,603.0	21.9	218.5	109.8	328.3	3,931.4	8.4	53.8
September	2,082.5	1,529.1	3,611.7	23.0	220.8	108.7	329.5	3,941.2	8.4	53.9
October	2,082.8	1,536.3	3,619.1	23.9	222.9	108.1	331.0	3,950.1	8.4	53.9
November	2,079.6	1,546.6	3,626.2	24.4	224.3	108.0	332.4	3,958.6	8.4	54.0
December r	2,074.8	1,558.3	3,633.1	24.2	225.4	108.4	333.7	3,966.8	8.4	54.0
1997 --										
January r	2,070.0	1,567.8	3,637.9	23.5	226.3	108.9	335.1	3,973.0	8.4	54.0
February r	2,066.1	1,573.5	3,639.6	22.5	227.3	109.3	336.7	3,976.3	8.5	54.0
March r	2,062.3	1,575.6	3,637.9	21.5	228.1	109.7	337.7	3,975.6	8.5	54.0
April r	2,058.5	1,575.2	3,633.7	20.6	228.3	109.9	338.2	3,971.8	8.5	53.8
May r	2,055.0	1,573.5	3,628.5	19.9	228.2	110.1	338.3	3,966.8	8.5	53.7
June	2,051.6	1,571.0	3,622.6	19.1	227.6	109.8	337.4	3,960.0	8.5	53.6
PERSONS										
1996 --										
April	6,264.5	2,047.1	8,311.6	52.8	611.3	162.4	773.8	9,085.4	8.5	63.5
May	6,267.5	2,051.0	8,318.5	52.9	611.4	166.0	777.3	9,095.8	8.5	63.5
June	6,274.4	2,056.8	8,331.2	52.6	613.6	167.7	781.3	9,112.5	8.6	63.5
July	6,282.5	2,062.7	8,345.2	52.3	617.6	168.0	785.6	9,130.8	8.6	63.6
August	6,289.8	2,068.8	8,358.6	52.5	622.3	167.8	790.0	9,148.6	8.6	63.6
September	6,295.5	2,076.0	8,371.5	53.0	626.0	167.2	793.2	9,164.7	8.7	63.6
October	6,297.9	2,084.8	8,382.7	53.6	627.9	167.1	795.0	9,177.7	8.7	63.6
November	6,297.1	2,096.2	8,393.3	54.2	628.1	167.2	795.3	9,188.6	8.7	63.6
December r	6,293.2	2,109.1	8,402.3	54.3	628.1	167.5	795.5	9,197.8	8.6	63.6
1997 --										
January r	6,286.8	2,120.6	8,407.4	53.8	629.1	167.9	797.0	9,204.4	8.7	63.6
February r	6,278.7	2,129.7	8,408.4	52.8	631.4	168.4	799.8	9,208.2	8.7	63.5
March r	6,268.9	2,136.8	8,405.6	51.9	633.1	168.5	801.7	9,207.3	8.7	63.5
April r	6,259.1	2,142.2	8,401.3	51.1	632.9	168.5	801.5	9,202.8	8.7	63.4
May r	6,250.3	2,146.5	8,396.8	50.4	631.3	168.5	799.8	9,196.7	8.7	63.2
June	6,242.7	2,149.8	8,392.5	49.6	628.8	167.7	796.5	9,188.9	8.7	63.1

(a) Estimates for employment from February 1996 have been affected by the implementation of telephone interviewing over the period August 1996 to February 1997. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 6, 7 and 32. (b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 32.

TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, JUNE 1997

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Part-time workers</i>		<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</i>						
Males	4,191.0	591.4	4,782.4	384.4	52.0	436.4	5,218.8	1,945.3	7,164.1	8.4	72.8
Married	2,853.7	220.6	3,074.3	158.4	11.9	170.3	3,244.6	1,056.3	4,300.9	5.2	75.4
Not married	1,337.3	370.8	1,708.1	226.0	40.1	266.1	1,974.2	889.0	2,863.2	13.5	68.9
Females	2,031.6	1,604.1	3,635.8	215.6	98.7	314.4	3,950.1	3,443.8	7,393.9	8.0	53.4
Married	1,172.4	1,054.3	2,226.7	79.6	39.4	119.1	2,345.8	1,882.1	4,227.9	5.1	55.5
Not married	859.2	549.8	1,409.0	136.0	59.3	195.3	1,604.3	1,561.7	3,166.0	12.2	50.7
Persons	6,222.6	2,195.5	8,418.1	600.1	150.7	750.8	9,168.9	5,389.1	14,558.0	8.2	63.0

TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1997

STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1997											
State or Territory	Employed			Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - percent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
MALES											
New South Wales	1,416.4	182.5	1,598.9	116.8	12.3	129.1	1,728.1	692.7	2,420.7	7.5	71.4
Victoria	1,033.1	149.7	1,182.8	104.0	15.8	119.8	1,302.6	476.0	1,778.6	9.2	73.2
Queensland	768.4	119.6	888.0	75.9	10.3	86.3	974.3	349.9	1,324.1	8.9	73.6
South Australia	324.9	49.1	374.0	37.0	4.5	41.4	415.4	166.0	581.5	10.0	71.4
Western Australia	438.2	57.8	496.0	30.5	5.8	36.3	532.3	164.9	697.1	6.8	76.4
Tasmania	96.5	13.5	110.0	12.6	* 1.1	13.7	123.8	57.9	181.7	11.1	68.1
Northern Territory	41.3	6.9	48.2	2.4	* 0.3	2.7	50.9	14.1	64.9	5.3	78.4
Australian Capital Territory	72.0	12.4	84.4	5.2	1.9	7.0	91.4	23.9	115.3	7.7	79.3
Australia	4,191.0	591.4	4,782.4	384.4	52.0	436.4	5,218.8	1,945.3	7,164.1	8.4	72.8
FEMALES											
New South Wales	704.3	488.1	1,192.4	64.1	28.2	92.3	1,284.7	1,226.0	2,510.7	7.2	51.2
Victoria	512.1	409.0	921.1	60.6	27.0	87.6	1,008.8	848.3	1,857.1	8.7	54.3
Queensland	368.5	312.2	680.8	42.4	20.9	63.3	744.0	604.6	1,348.6	8.5	55.2
South Australia	151.1	141.6	292.7	18.2	8.6	26.8	319.5	282.7	602.2	8.4	53.1
Western Australia	185.2	171.1	356.2	18.8	9.1	27.9	384.1	320.1	704.2	7.3	54.5
Tasmania	38.8	40.7	79.5	6.5	2.5	9.0	88.5	99.3	187.9	10.2	47.1
Northern Territory	24.1	15.0	39.1	1.8	* 0.4	2.2	41.3	22.5	63.8	5.3	64.7
Australian Capital Territory	47.4	26.5	73.9	3.2	2.1	5.3	79.2	40.2	119.4	6.7	66.3
Australia	2,031.6	1,604.1	3,635.8	215.6	98.7	314.4	3,950.1	3,443.8	7,393.9	8.0	53.4
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,120.8	670.6	2,791.3	181.0	40.5	221.4	3,012.8	1,918.7	4,931.4	7.3	61.1
Victoria	1,545.2	558.7	2,103.9	164.6	42.9	207.5	2,311.4	1,324.4	3,635.7	9.0	63.6
Queensland	1,137.0	431.8	1,568.8	118.3	31.2	149.5	1,718.3	954.5	2,672.8	8.7	64.3
South Australia	476.0	190.7	666.7	55.2	13.0	68.2	734.9	448.7	1,183.6	9.3	62.1
Western Australia	623.4	228.8	852.2	49.3	14.9	64.2	916.4	484.9	1,401.4	7.0	65.4
Tasmania	135.4	54.2	189.6	19.1	3.6	22.8	212.3	157.2	369.6	10.7	57.5
Northern Territory	65.4	21.9	87.3	4.2	* 0.6	4.8	92.2	36.6	128.7	5.3	71.6
Australian Capital Territory	119.4	38.9	158.3	8.3	4.0	12.3	170.7	64.1	234.8	7.2	72.7
Australia	6,222.6	2,195.5	8,418.1	600.1	150.7	750.8	9,168.9	5,389.1	14,558.0	8.2	63.0

**TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, JUNE 1997**

Capital city	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per -	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
	MALES									
Sydney	914.3	1,027.1	61.6	7.8	69.4	1,096.5	404.9	1,501.4	6.3	73.0
Melbourne	761.2	868.0	72.5	8.6	81.1	949.1	332.3	1,281.4	8.5	74.1
Brisbane	347.6	407.3	34.5	4.4	38.9	446.3	153.0	599.3	8.7	74.5
Adelaide	234.7	271.9	26.3	3.7	30.0	301.9	126.4	428.3	9.9	70.5
Perth	312.6	355.2	23.3	4.8	28.1	383.2	124.7	508.0	7.3	75.4
Hobart	38.8	44.9	4.8	* 0.4	5.3	50.1	24.6	74.7	10.5	67.1
Total	2,609.3	2,974.4	222.9	29.8	252.7	3,227.1	1,166.0	4,393.1	7.8	73.5
FEMALES										
Sydney	503.8	793.6	32.1	15.3	47.4	841.0	726.6	1,567.6	5.6	53.6
Melbourne	398.5	686.3	44.1	21.5	65.6	751.9	593.6	1,345.5	8.7	55.9
Brisbane	176.9	322.1	16.4	10.2	26.5	348.7	274.6	623.2	7.6	55.9
Adelaide	113.8	215.3	13.8	7.1	20.9	236.2	216.6	452.8	8.8	52.2
Perth	143.0	265.4	13.9	7.6	21.5	286.9	243.1	530.1	7.5	54.1
Hobart	18.1	35.7	2.3	1.5	3.8	39.5	39.7	79.2	9.6	49.9
Total	1,354.0	2,318.5	122.6	63.1	185.7	2,504.1	2,094.3	4,598.4	7.4	54.5
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,418.1	1,820.7	93.7	23.1	116.8	1,937.5	1,131.5	3,069.0	6.0	63.1
Melbourne	1,159.6	1,554.3	116.6	30.1	146.6	1,700.9	926.0	2,626.9	8.6	64.8
Brisbane	524.5	729.5	50.9	14.6	65.4	794.9	427.6	1,222.5	8.2	65.0
Adelaide	348.6	487.2	40.1	10.7	50.9	538.1	343.0	881.1	9.5	61.1
Perth	455.6	620.6	37.2	12.4	49.6	670.2	367.9	1,038.0	7.4	64.6
Hobart	56.9	80.6	7.1	1.9	9.1	89.6	64.3	154.0	10.1	58.2
Total	3,963.3	5,292.9	345.5	92.8	438.4	5,731.2	3,260.3	8,991.5	7.6	63.7

**TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, JUNE 1997**

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, JUNE 1997							
	Persons						
	Males	Females		Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	Total
		Married	Total				
	— '000 —						
Employed	84.4	42.6	73.9	9.5	22.1	126.7	158.3
Full-time workers	72.0	27.7	47.4	1.8	14.6	103.1	119.4
Part-time workers	12.4	15.0	26.5	7.8	7.5	23.6	38.9
Unemployed	7.0	2.1	5.3	3.9	2.0	6.5	12.3
Looking for full-time work	5.2	1.3	3.2	1.3	1.7	5.3	8.3
Looking for part-time work	1.9	* 0.8	2.1	2.5	* 0.4	1.1	4.0
Labour force	91.4	44.7	79.2	13.4	24.1	133.2	170.7
Not in labour force	23.9	21.4	40.2	8.8	4.7	50.6	64.1
Aged 15-19 attending school	4.2	* 0.0	3.1	7.2	..	..	7.2
Civilian population	115.3	66.1	119.4	22.2	28.7	183.8	234.8
	— per cent —						
Unemployment rate	7.7	4.7	6.7	28.7	8.5	4.8	7.2
Looking for full-time work	6.7	4.6	6.3	42.5	10.4	4.9	6.5
Participation rate	79.3	67.7	66.3	60.3	83.8	72.5	72.7
Employment/population ratio	73.2	64.5	61.9	43.0	76.7	68.9	67.4
	— number —						
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	37.4	28.7	28.4	15.9	30.6	35.0	33.2
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	53.6	47.9	34.0	21.7	25.1	65.5	45.2

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Males					Females					Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				
NEW SOUTH WALES																
1996 —																
April	1,410.0	1,581.2	150.4	1,731.7	8.7	72.7	1,191.5	100.4	1,291.8	7.8	52.4	2,132.7	2,772.7	250.8	3,023.5	8.3
May	1,410.1	1,592.0	140.8	1,732.8	8.1	72.6	1,188.2	99.6	1,287.8	7.7	52.1	2,117.5	2,780.2	240.4	3,020.6	8.0
June	1,409.8	1,591.6	141.6	1,733.2	8.2	72.5	1,202.2	91.9	1,294.1	7.1	52.3	2,127.7	2,793.8	233.5	3,027.3	7.7
July	1,411.5	1,590.7	141.4	1,732.1	8.2	72.4	1,200.4	98.7	1,299.0	7.6	52.4	2,140.2	2,791.1	240.1	3,031.1	7.9
August	1,416.5	1,596.5	153.4	1,749.9	8.8	73.0	1,201.6	97.8	1,299.4	7.5	52.3	2,150.3	2,798.1	251.2	3,049.3	8.2
September	1,420.4	1,596.9	141.5	1,738.3	8.1	72.5	1,195.2	103.6	1,298.8	8.0	52.2	2,140.8	2,792.1	245.0	3,037.1	8.1
October	1,423.3	1,601.7	141.8	1,743.5	8.1	72.6	1,210.0	100.2	1,310.3	7.6	52.6	2,155.1	2,811.8	242.0	3,053.8	7.9
November	1,424.2	1,593.0	141.3	1,734.3	8.1	72.1	1,206.2	87.1	1,293.4	6.7	51.9	2,154.7	2,799.3	228.4	3,027.7	7.5
December	1,432.4	1,610.1	136.2	1,746.4	7.8	72.5	1,210.7	102.1	1,312.7	7.8	52.6	2,164.2	2,820.8	238.3	3,059.1	7.8
1997 —																
January	1,438.9	1,618.0	137.3	1,755.2	7.8	72.9	1,213.8	101.3	1,315.0	7.7	52.6	2,169.0	2,831.7	238.5	3,070.3	7.8
February	1,415.1	1,589.7	151.1	1,740.7	8.7	72.2	1,212.3	107.7	1,320.0	8.2	52.8	2,141.3	2,801.9	258.8	3,060.7	8.5
March	1,438.9	1,607.1	142.0	1,749.0	8.1	72.5	1,206.3	98.9	1,305.2	7.6	52.2	2,159.2	2,813.4	240.8	3,054.2	7.9
April	1,424.0	1,610.0	143.7	1,753.7	8.2	72.6	1,216.2	104.6	1,320.8	7.9	52.7	2,155.7	2,826.2	248.2	3,074.5	8.1
May	1,409.7	1,596.7	147.3	1,744.0	8.4	72.1	1,202.3	107.0	1,309.3	8.2	52.2	2,135.6	2,799.0	254.3	3,053.3	8.3
June	1,422.2	1,601.8	131.9	1,733.7	7.6	71.6	1,186.3	97.8	1,284.1	7.6	51.1	2,132.4	2,788.1	229.7	3,017.8	7.6
VICTORIA																
1996 —																
April	1,045.0	1,175.3	121.3	1,296.6	9.4	73.9	895.8	87.5	983.4	8.9	53.8	1,559.0	2,071.1	208.9	2,280.0	9.2
May	1,060.8	1,188.5	109.2	1,297.7	8.4	73.9	899.6	83.6	983.2	8.5	53.7	1,579.1	2,088.1	192.8	2,281.0	8.5
June	1,057.4	1,186.1	106.3	1,292.5	8.2	73.5	892.7	80.3	973.0	8.3	53.1	1,567.5	2,078.8	186.6	2,265.5	8.2
July	1,055.9	1,183.8	109.1	1,292.9	8.4	73.5	888.4	88.7	977.1	9.1	53.2	1,573.4	2,072.1	197.8	2,269.9	8.7
August	1,055.8	1,188.5	114.6	1,303.0	8.8	74.0	896.8	95.0	991.8	9.6	53.9	1,567.9	2,085.3	209.5	2,294.8	9.1
September	1,035.2	1,181.9	120.9	1,302.9	9.3	73.9	899.6	90.8	990.4	9.2	53.8	1,545.2	2,081.6	211.7	2,293.3	9.2
October	1,046.3	1,185.5	121.9	1,307.4	9.3	74.1	898.8	94.1	992.9	9.5	53.9	1,560.3	2,084.3	216.0	2,300.3	9.4
November	1,049.1	1,194.8	118.5	1,313.3	9.0	74.3	912.3	93.3	1,005.6	9.3	54.5	1,565.5	2,107.1	211.8	2,318.9	9.1
December	1,043.0	1,185.0	120.2	1,305.2	9.2	73.8	910.4	89.8	1,000.2	9.0	54.2	1,554.8	2,095.4	210.0	2,305.4	9.1
1997 —																
January	1,056.7	1,193.5	117.5	1,311.0	9.0	74.1	921.4	86.4	1,007.8	8.6	54.5	1,572.9	2,114.8	203.9	2,318.8	8.8
February	1,046.8	1,182.8	120.1	1,302.9	9.2	73.5	916.8	88.0	1,004.8	8.8	54.3	1,559.2	2,099.6	208.1	2,307.7	9.0
March	1,040.9	1,186.5	122.3	1,308.8	9.3	73.8	901.3	88.9	990.2	9.0	53.5	1,543.7	2,087.8	211.2	2,299.0	9.2
April	1,045.7	1,187.3	120.7	1,307.9	9.2	73.7	915.5	90.8	1,006.3	9.0	54.3	1,556.0	2,102.8	211.5	2,314.3	9.1
May	1,044.0	1,183.5	115.7	1,299.3	8.9	73.1	902.2	94.5	996.7	9.5	53.7	1,549.4	2,085.8	210.2	2,296.0	9.2
June	1,033.5	1,182.0	126.0	1,307.9	9.6	73.5	917.9	92.0	1,009.8	9.1	54.4	1,550.7	2,099.9	217.9	2,317.8	9.4

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-		
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
QUEENSLAND																		
1996 —																		
April	782.7	881.2	88.9	970.1	9.2	75.3	368.0	639.1	68.7	707.8	9.7	53.9	1,150.7	1,520.3	157.6	1,677.9	9.4	64.5
May	783.9	883.4	86.4	969.8	8.9	75.1	370.5	646.4	68.9	715.3	9.6	54.4	1,154.4	1,529.7	155.4	1,685.1	9.2	64.6
June	774.6	878.5	91.5	970.1	9.4	74.9	368.6	651.6	67.2	718.8	9.3	54.5	1,143.2	1,530.1	158.7	1,688.8	9.4	64.6
July	782.0	883.8	88.7	972.5	9.1	74.9	373.9	656.9	66.8	723.7	9.2	54.8	1,155.9	1,540.7	155.5	1,696.2	9.2	64.8
August	778.8	876.1	99.5	975.6	10.2	75.0	381.8	661.6	66.8	728.4	9.2	55.0	1,160.6	1,537.7	166.3	1,704.0	9.8	64.9
September	781.2	880.3	93.3	973.6	9.6	74.7	382.8	662.3	67.1	729.4	9.2	55.0	1,163.9	1,542.7	160.3	1,703.0	9.4	64.8
October	781.4	876.5	97.0	973.6	10.0	74.6	381.9	660.3	69.4	729.8	9.5	54.9	1,163.3	1,536.9	166.4	1,703.3	9.8	64.7
November	783.2	886.8	86.5	973.3	8.9	74.4	378.0	657.4	67.7	725.1	9.3	54.5	1,161.2	1,544.2	154.3	1,698.5	9.1	64.4
December	783.4	882.0	93.6	975.7	9.6	74.5	382.4	662.1	70.0	732.1	9.6	54.9	1,165.8	1,544.2	163.6	1,707.8	9.6	64.6
1997 —																		
January	774.5	882.4	97.3	979.7	9.9	74.6	370.4	659.4	75.4	734.8	10.3	55.0	1,144.9	1,541.8	172.7	1,714.5	10.1	64.7
February	777.9	874.2	97.4	971.6	10.0	73.9	377.9	675.5	69.0	744.5	9.3	55.6	1,155.8	1,549.7	166.4	1,716.1	9.7	64.7
March	762.2	867.9	104.0	971.9	10.7	73.8	375.5	669.5	64.3	733.8	8.8	54.7	1,137.7	1,537.4	168.3	1,705.7	9.9	64.1
April	766.4	876.3	96.3	972.6	9.9	73.7	375.6	671.5	66.4	737.9	9.0	54.9	1,142.0	1,547.8	162.8	1,710.5	9.5	64.2
May	771.9	879.7	93.7	973.3	9.6	73.6	374.7	669.4	71.9	741.3	9.7	55.1	1,146.5	1,549.1	165.5	1,714.6	9.7	64.2
June	766.3	883.8	88.5	972.3	9.1	73.4	365.1	679.7	64.7	744.4	8.7	55.2	1,131.4	1,563.5	153.2	1,716.7	8.9	64.2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
1996 —																		
April	323.6	370.6	43.0	413.6	10.4	71.7	149.4	290.8	26.2	317.0	8.3	53.0	473.0	661.4	69.2	730.6	9.5	62.2
May	323.4	366.8	42.4	409.2	10.4	70.9	152.2	290.7	27.2	318.0	8.6	53.1	475.5	657.5	69.6	727.2	9.6	61.9
June	321.9	371.3	38.9	410.2	9.5	71.0	149.7	290.7	25.8	316.5	8.1	52.9	471.6	662.0	64.7	726.7	8.9	61.8
July	323.4	370.7	40.2	410.9	9.8	71.1	151.0	291.1	27.6	318.8	8.7	53.2	474.4	661.8	67.8	729.6	9.3	62.0
August	318.4	368.2	41.7	410.0	10.2	70.9	150.2	290.4	28.5	318.8	8.9	53.2	468.6	658.6	70.2	728.8	9.6	61.9
September	317.1	365.9	42.6	408.6	10.4	70.6	151.1	290.4	27.9	318.3	8.8	53.1	468.2	656.3	70.5	726.9	9.7	61.7
October	318.9	367.2	41.2	408.4	10.1	70.5	151.6	294.8	27.6	322.4	8.6	53.7	470.5	662.0	68.7	730.8	9.4	62.0
November	320.8	368.1	42.8	410.8	10.4	70.9	148.2	288.6	26.5	315.1	8.4	52.5	469.0	656.7	69.3	725.9	9.5	61.5
December	321.6	368.8	41.4	410.2	10.1	70.7	150.5	289.0	28.4	317.4	8.9	52.9	472.0	657.8	69.8	727.5	9.6	61.6
1997 —																		
January	323.1	368.0	40.7	408.7	10.0	70.5	150.6	291.7	26.6	318.3	8.4	53.0	473.6	659.7	67.3	727.0	9.3	61.6
February	320.5	369.0	41.4	410.4	10.1	70.7	150.1	293.7	27.0	320.7	8.4	53.4	470.6	662.7	68.4	731.2	9.4	61.9
March	320.2	372.4	42.0	414.3	10.1	71.4	150.1	295.1	28.0	323.1	8.7	53.7	470.3	667.5	69.9	737.5	9.5	62.4
April	322.1	368.7	44.5	413.1	10.8	71.1	150.6	292.1	26.6	318.6	8.3	53.0	472.8	660.8	71.0	731.8	9.7	61.9
May	318.8	370.1	45.1	415.2	10.9	71.4	149.9	288.3	26.2	314.5	8.3	52.3	468.7	658.4	71.3	729.8	9.8	61.7
June	324.6	375.5	42.3	417.8	10.1	71.9	152.6	289.8	29.1	318.9	9.1	53.0	477.2	665.3	71.4	736.7	9.7	62.2

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons						
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-				
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loved - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loved - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loved - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -
WESTERN AUSTRALIA															
1996 -															
April	425.4	477.3	39.5	516.8	7.6	76.0	346.5	25.1	371.7	6.8	823.8	64.7	888.5	7.3	65.1
May	426.5	478.9	41.1	520.0	7.9	76.4	356.5	27.9	384.5	7.3	835.4	69.1	904.5	7.6	66.1
June	425.7	477.4	43.0	520.5	8.3	76.3	356.2	29.3	385.5	7.6	833.6	72.4	906.0	8.0	66.1
July	432.1	481.4	40.7	522.1	7.8	76.4	360.9	29.1	390.0	7.5	842.3	69.8	912.0	7.6	66.4
August	426.1	481.3	43.3	524.6	8.3	76.6	367.9	28.6	396.5	7.2	849.2	71.9	921.1	7.8	66.9
September	426.0	480.4	41.9	522.3	8.0	76.1	365.3	27.3	392.6	7.0	845.7	69.2	914.9	7.6	66.3
October	430.3	484.0	42.8	526.8	8.1	76.6	360.8	27.4	388.2	7.1	844.8	70.2	915.0	7.7	66.2
November	429.9	480.3	41.9	522.2	8.0	75.8	364.0	27.8	391.8	7.1	844.3	69.7	914.0	7.6	66.0
December	428.5	483.7	41.3	525.0	7.9	76.1	366.5	29.6	396.1	7.5	850.2	70.9	921.1	7.7	66.4
1997 -															
January	434.3	491.4	36.7	528.1	7.0	76.4	364.5	33.4	397.9	8.4	855.9	70.1	926.0	7.6	66.7
February	435.9	491.2	38.4	529.6	7.3	76.5	366.5	32.3	398.8	8.1	857.7	70.8	928.4	7.6	66.7
March	433.0	490.2	37.4	527.6	7.1	76.1	359.4	31.6	391.0	8.1	849.6	69.0	918.6	7.5	65.9
April	434.6	490.4	36.2	526.7	6.9	75.8	356.8	31.5	388.4	8.1	847.3	67.8	915.0	7.4	65.5
May	436.1	492.0	37.2	529.2	7.0	76.1	355.9	26.2	382.1	6.9	847.9	63.5	911.3	7.0	65.2
June	437.5	495.5	38.2	533.7	7.2	76.5	356.1	27.5	383.6	7.2	851.6	65.7	917.3	7.2	65.5
TASMANIA															
1996 -															
April	101.3	115.7	15.0	130.7	11.5	72.2	86.5	7.7	94.2	8.2	146.1	22.7	224.9	10.1	61.0
May	100.6	114.6	14.8	129.4	11.4	71.5	84.9	8.7	93.6	9.3	143.3	23.5	223.0	10.5	60.5
June	101.0	116.0	15.1	131.1	11.5	72.4	85.7	9.3	95.0	9.7	143.8	24.4	226.0	10.8	61.4
July	100.5	115.1	15.3	130.4	11.8	72.0	85.1	9.6	94.6	10.1	141.3	24.9	225.1	11.1	61.1
August	102.9	117.7	14.1	131.8	10.7	72.7	85.6	9.1	94.7	9.6	145.0	23.2	226.5	10.2	61.4
September	101.2	115.6	14.4	130.1	11.1	71.7	84.0	9.5	93.4	10.1	143.2	23.9	223.5	10.7	60.6
October	99.9	114.4	14.2	128.6	11.1	70.9	85.3	9.8	95.0	10.3	142.5	24.0	223.6	10.7	60.6
November	100.0	114.8	12.8	127.6	10.1	70.3	84.0	9.4	93.5	10.1	143.1	22.3	221.1	10.1	59.9
December	99.4	113.0	14.7	127.7	11.5	70.3	82.6	9.0	91.5	9.8	141.0	23.7	219.3	10.8	59.4
1997 -															
January	98.7	113.4	13.6	126.9	10.7	69.9	84.5	9.3	93.8	9.9	139.8	22.9	220.7	10.4	59.8
February	100.2	112.1	14.7	126.8	11.6	69.8	83.3	9.5	92.9	10.3	140.8	24.2	219.7	11.0	59.5
March	98.6	113.4	14.0	127.4	11.0	70.1	82.6	9.7	92.3	10.5	139.2	23.7	219.7	10.8	59.5
April	97.0	111.5	15.4	126.8	12.1	69.8	83.3	8.3	91.5	9.1	139.1	23.6	218.4	10.8	59.1
May	97.6	112.3	13.4	125.6	10.6	69.2	82.3	9.3	91.6	10.2	139.6	22.7	217.2	10.4	58.8
June	96.6	110.6	13.7	124.3	11.0	68.4	79.4	9.8	89.2	11.0	135.5	23.5	213.5	11.0	57.8

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-		
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1996 -																		
April	1,411.2	1,587.1	144.4	1,731.5	8.3	72.7	720.6	1,197.3	96.4	1,293.6	7.4	52.4	2,131.8	2,784.4	240.8	3,025.2	8.0	62.4
May	1,409.4	1,588.3	144.9	1,733.1	8.4	72.6	719.9	1,196.3	97.3	1,293.6	7.5	52.4	2,129.4	2,784.5	242.2	3,026.7	8.0	62.3
June	1,410.0	1,590.3	145.0	1,735.3	8.4	72.6	720.9	1,196.6	98.1	1,294.6	7.6	52.3	2,130.9	2,786.9	243.0	3,029.9	8.0	62.3
July	1,412.3	1,592.3	144.8	1,737.1	8.3	72.6	723.1	1,197.9	98.2	1,296.1	7.6	52.3	2,135.4	2,790.2	243.0	3,033.2	8.0	62.3
August	1,416.0	1,594.8	144.2	1,739.0	8.3	72.6	725.8	1,200.0	98.0	1,298.0	7.5	52.3	2,141.9	2,794.8	242.2	3,037.0	8.0	62.3
September	1,419.9	1,597.5	143.1	1,740.6	8.2	72.6	728.6	1,202.8	97.8	1,300.6	7.5	52.3	2,148.4	2,800.3	241.0	3,041.3	7.9	62.3
October	1,423.6	1,600.0	142.0	1,742.0	8.2	72.5	730.3	1,205.5	98.0	1,303.4	7.5	52.4	2,153.9	2,805.4	240.0	3,045.4	7.9	62.3
November	1,427.2	1,602.3	141.0	1,743.3	8.1	72.5	730.3	1,207.8	98.4	1,306.3	7.5	52.4	2,157.5	2,810.2	239.4	3,049.6	7.9	62.3
December	1,429.6	1,604.3	140.8	1,745.1	8.1	72.5	729.8	1,210.4	99.4	1,309.8	7.6	52.5	2,159.4	2,814.6	240.2	3,054.8	7.9	62.3
1997 -																		
January	1,430.1	1,605.2	141.6	1,746.7	8.1	72.5	729.1	1,212.0	100.7	1,312.8	7.7	52.6	2,159.2	2,817.2	242.3	3,059.5	7.9	62.3
February	1,428.8	1,605.1	142.8	1,747.9	8.2	72.5	728.0	1,211.7	102.2	1,313.9	7.8	52.6	2,156.8	2,816.8	245.0	3,061.8	8.0	62.3
March	1,426.4	1,604.4	143.4	1,747.8	8.2	72.4	726.1	1,209.5	103.3	1,312.8	7.9	52.5	2,152.5	2,813.9	246.7	3,060.6	8.1	62.3
April	1,423.6	1,603.4	143.1	1,746.4	8.2	72.3	723.9	1,206.2	103.6	1,309.8	7.9	52.3	2,147.5	2,809.6	246.7	3,056.3	8.1	62.1
May	1,420.9	1,602.4	142.1	1,744.5	8.1	72.1	721.6	1,202.4	103.5	1,305.9	7.9	52.1	2,142.5	2,804.8	245.6	3,050.4	8.1	61.9
June	1,418.2	1,600.8	140.9	1,741.7	8.1	72.0	719.3	1,198.1	102.3	1,300.5	7.9	51.8	2,137.5	2,798.9	243.3	3,042.2	8.0	61.7
VICTORIA																		
1996 -																		
April	1,052.0	1,180.2	113.4	1,293.5	8.8	73.8	509.9	895.4	83.7	979.0	8.5	53.5	1,561.9	2,075.5	197.1	2,272.6	8.7	63.4
May	1,053.7	1,181.9	112.0	1,293.9	8.7	73.7	512.1	893.5	84.8	978.3	8.7	53.4	1,565.8	2,075.4	196.8	2,272.3	8.7	63.3
June	1,054.3	1,183.8	111.4	1,295.2	8.6	73.7	513.7	893.1	86.2	979.3	8.8	53.4	1,568.1	2,076.9	197.6	2,274.5	8.7	63.3
July	1,053.2	1,185.3	112.3	1,297.5	8.7	73.7	514.3	893.8	88.2	982.0	9.0	53.5	1,567.5	2,079.0	200.5	2,279.5	8.8	63.4
August	1,050.7	1,186.3	114.3	1,300.6	8.8	73.8	513.9	895.7	90.5	986.2	9.2	53.6	1,564.6	2,082.0	204.8	2,286.8	9.0	63.5
September	1,048.1	1,187.0	116.8	1,303.8	9.0	73.9	513.6	899.1	92.1	991.2	9.3	53.8	1,561.7	2,086.1	208.9	2,295.0	9.1	63.7
October	1,046.5	1,187.6	118.9	1,306.4	9.1	74.0	513.7	903.7	92.5	996.2	9.3	54.1	1,560.2	2,091.3	211.4	2,302.7	9.2	63.8
November	1,046.3	1,188.2	120.2	1,308.4	9.2	74.0	513.9	908.7	91.7	1,000.3	9.2	54.2	1,560.2	2,096.9	211.9	2,308.7	9.2	63.9
December	1,047.2	1,188.7	120.3	1,309.0	9.2	74.0	513.4	912.1	90.2	1,002.4	9.0	54.3	1,560.5	2,100.8	210.5	2,311.3	9.1	63.9
1997 -																		
January	1,047.8	1,188.4	119.9	1,308.3	9.2	73.9	512.1	913.4	89.1	1,002.5	8.9	54.2	1,560.0	2,101.8	209.0	2,310.8	9.0	63.9
February	1,047.4	1,187.6	119.7	1,307.3	9.2	73.8	510.7	913.0	89.0	1,001.9	8.9	54.2	1,558.1	2,100.5	208.7	2,309.2	9.0	63.8
March	1,045.6	1,186.3	120.0	1,306.3	9.2	73.7	509.6	911.8	89.6	1,001.4	8.9	54.1	1,555.2	2,098.2	209.6	2,307.7	9.1	63.7
April	1,043.3	1,185.1	120.5	1,305.6	9.2	73.6	509.2	910.8	90.5	1,001.4	9.0	54.0	1,552.5	2,096.0	211.0	2,307.0	9.1	63.6
May	1,041.0	1,184.0	121.1	1,305.0	9.3	73.5	509.3	910.3	91.6	1,001.8	9.1	54.0	1,550.4	2,094.3	212.6	2,306.9	9.2	63.5
June	1,039.0	1,183.4	121.6	1,305.0	9.3	73.4	510.1	910.3	92.7	1,002.9	9.2	54.0	1,549.2	2,093.7	214.3	2,307.9	9.3	63.5

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES - continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-	
	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
QUEENSLAND												
1996 -												
April	782.1	879.3	88.2	967.5	9.1	75.1	369.8	644.7	65.9	710.7	9.3	54.2
May	781.4	880.6	88.9	969.5	9.2	75.0	370.3	646.8	66.9	713.7	9.4	54.3
June	780.5	880.8	90.5	971.3	9.3	75.0	372.2	650.8	67.4	718.2	9.4	54.5
July	780.0	880.4	92.2	972.6	9.5	74.9	375.1	655.2	67.4	722.7	9.3	54.7
August	780.3	880.2	93.3	973.4	9.6	74.9	378.3	658.4	67.4	725.9	9.3	54.8
September	781.3	880.6	93.5	974.1	9.6	74.8	380.4	660.0	67.8	727.9	9.3	54.9
October	782.0	881.1	93.6	974.7	9.6	74.7	380.9	660.6	68.7	729.3	9.4	54.9
November	781.6	881.2	93.9	975.1	9.6	74.6	380.1	661.3	69.6	730.9	9.5	54.9
December	779.7	880.2	94.9	975.1	9.7	74.4	378.8	662.5	70.1	732.6	9.6	54.9
1997 -												
January	776.6	878.5	96.3	974.7	9.9	74.3	377.3	664.6	70.0	734.6	9.5	55.0
February	773.4	876.8	97.4	974.2	10.0	74.1	376.1	667.2	69.4	736.6	9.4	55.0
March	770.5	876.0	97.6	973.5	10.0	73.9	375.0	668.8	68.6	738.4	9.3	55.0
April	768.3	876.2	96.7	972.9	9.9	73.7	373.7	672.1	67.8	739.9	9.2	55.0
May	766.8	877.1	95.3	972.4	9.8	73.6	372.2	674.1	67.2	741.3	9.1	55.1
June	765.9	878.8	93.2	972.0	9.6	73.4	370.6	675.6	66.6	742.1	9.0	55.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
1996 -												
April	324.6	369.9	42.0	412.0	10.2	71.4	149.8	289.0	26.4	315.5	8.4	52.8
May	323.3	369.6	41.6	411.2	10.1	71.2	150.1	290.2	26.7	316.8	8.4	53.0
June	322.0	369.3	41.2	410.4	10.0	71.1	150.6	291.0	27.0	318.0	8.5	53.1
July	320.7	368.9	41.0	409.9	10.0	70.9	150.8	291.3	27.3	318.7	8.6	53.2
August	319.7	368.4	41.2	409.6	10.1	70.8	150.8	291.2	27.6	318.9	8.7	53.2
September	319.4	367.8	41.5	409.3	10.1	70.7	150.6	291.0	27.7	318.7	8.7	53.1
October	319.5	367.6	41.7	409.2	10.2	70.7	150.4	290.8	27.7	318.5	8.7	53.1
November	320.1	367.7	41.7	409.3	10.2	70.6	150.2	291.0	27.5	318.5	8.6	53.1
December	320.7	368.0	41.6	409.6	10.1	70.6	150.1	291.4	27.3	318.8	8.6	53.1
1997 -												
January	321.2	368.7	41.6	410.3	10.1	70.7	150.1	291.9	27.2	319.1	8.5	53.1
February	321.3	369.4	42.0	411.4	10.2	70.9	150.1	292.2	27.1	319.4	8.5	53.1
March	321.2	370.0	42.6	412.6	10.3	71.1	150.4	292.2	27.1	319.4	8.5	53.1
April	321.3	370.8	43.1	414.0	10.4	71.3	150.6	291.9	27.2	319.1	8.5	53.0
May	321.5	371.7	43.6	415.2	10.5	71.5	151.0	291.3	27.4	318.7	8.6	52.9
June	321.8	372.5	44.0	416.5	10.6	71.6	151.2	290.5	27.5	318.0	8.7	52.8

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-		
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																		
1996—																		
April	426.4	477.4	41.3	518.8	8.0	76.3	194.0	353.5	27.7	381.3	7.3	55.6	620.4	831.0	69.0	900.0	7.7	65.9
May	426.8	478.2	41.5	519.7	8.0	76.3	195.5	355.6	27.8	383.4	7.3	55.8	622.2	833.8	69.3	903.1	7.7	66.0
June	427.2	479.2	41.7	520.9	8.0	76.4	196.6	358.0	28.0	386.1	7.3	56.1	623.8	837.2	69.8	907.0	7.7	66.2
July	427.5	479.9	42.1	522.0	8.1	76.4	197.5	360.5	28.1	388.7	7.2	56.3	624.9	840.4	70.2	910.6	7.7	66.3
August	427.7	480.5	42.4	522.9	8.1	76.4	198.1	362.7	28.1	390.8	7.2	56.5	625.8	843.2	70.5	913.7	7.7	66.4
September	428.1	481.2	42.5	523.7	8.1	76.3	198.3	364.4	28.1	392.4	7.1	56.6	626.5	845.5	70.5	916.1	7.7	66.4
October	428.8	482.3	42.1	524.4	8.0	76.3	197.8	365.1	28.3	393.4	7.2	56.7	626.6	847.4	70.4	917.8	7.7	66.4
November	429.8	483.8	41.3	525.1	7.9	76.3	196.5	365.3	29.1	394.4	7.4	56.7	626.3	849.1	70.4	919.5	7.7	66.4
December r	431.1	485.7	40.2	525.9	7.6	76.2	194.8	365.0	30.2	395.3	7.7	56.7	625.9	850.7	70.4	921.1	7.6	66.4
1997—																		
January r	432.4	487.6	39.0	536.6	7.4	76.2	193.3	364.1	31.2	395.3	7.9	56.6	625.7	851.8	70.2	922.0	7.6	66.4
February r	433.6	489.4	38.0	527.4	7.2	76.2	192.0	362.8	31.5	394.3	8.0	56.4	625.6	852.2	69.5	921.7	7.5	66.3
March r	434.5	490.8	37.4	528.2	7.1	76.2	190.9	360.9	31.1	392.0	7.9	56.0	625.4	851.7	68.5	920.2	7.4	66.0
April r	435.4	492.0	37.1	529.1	7.0	76.2	189.9	358.8	30.2	389.0	7.8	55.4	625.3	850.8	67.3	918.1	7.3	65.8
May r	436.1	493.0	37.0	530.0	7.0	76.2	189.1	356.9	29.2	386.1	7.6	54.9	625.2	849.9	66.2	916.1	7.2	65.5
June	436.8	493.7	37.1	530.7	7.0	76.1	188.4	355.3	28.1	383.3	7.3	54.4	625.1	848.9	65.1	914.1	7.1	65.2
TASMANIA																		
1996—																		
April	101.4	115.6	14.9	130.5	11.4	72.1	43.2	85.8	8.5	94.3	9.0	50.4	144.6	201.4	23.4	224.8	10.4	61.0
May	101.2	115.7	15.0	130.7	11.5	72.1	42.9	85.6	8.7	94.3	9.2	50.3	144.1	201.3	23.7	225.0	10.5	61.1
June	101.2	115.8	15.0	130.8	11.5	72.2	42.5	85.4	9.0	94.4	9.5	50.4	143.6	201.2	24.0	225.2	10.6	61.1
July	101.2	115.9	14.8	130.7	11.3	72.1	42.2	85.2	9.2	94.5	9.8	50.4	143.4	201.1	24.1	225.2	10.7	61.1
August	101.2	115.9	14.6	130.4	11.2	71.9	42.1	85.0	9.4	94.4	10.0	50.4	143.3	200.9	24.0	224.8	10.7	61.0
September	101.0	115.6	14.3	129.9	11.0	71.6	42.1	84.7	9.5	94.2	10.1	50.2	143.1	200.3	23.7	224.1	10.6	60.7
October	100.6	115.1	14.0	129.1	10.9	71.1	42.2	84.4	9.5	93.9	10.1	50.0	142.7	199.5	23.5	222.9	10.5	60.4
November	100.1	114.4	13.9	128.3	10.8	70.7	42.0	84.1	9.4	93.5	10.1	49.8	142.2	198.4	23.3	221.8	10.5	60.1
December r	99.7	113.7	14.0	127.6	10.9	70.3	41.8	83.8	9.4	93.2	10.1	49.6	141.5	197.5	23.3	220.8	10.6	59.8
1997—																		
January r	99.3	113.1	14.1	127.3	11.1	70.1	41.5	83.6	9.3	92.9	10.0	49.5	140.8	196.8	23.4	220.2	10.6	59.6
February r	98.9	112.7	14.3	127.0	11.2	69.9	41.3	83.3	9.3	92.6	10.0	49.3	140.2	196.1	23.5	219.6	10.7	59.4
March r	98.4	112.4	14.3	126.7	11.3	69.8	41.1	82.9	9.2	92.1	10.0	49.1	139.5	195.3	23.5	218.8	10.8	59.2
April r	97.9	112.0	14.3	126.3	11.3	69.5	41.0	82.4	9.3	91.6	10.1	48.8	138.9	194.4	23.5	217.9	10.8	59.0
May r	97.4	111.6	14.2	125.8	11.3	69.2	40.8	81.8	9.3	91.1	10.2	48.5	138.2	193.4	23.5	216.9	10.8	58.7
June	96.9	111.4	14.0	125.3	11.1	69.0	40.7	81.2	9.4	90.6	10.4	48.2	137.6	192.5	23.3	215.9	10.8	58.4

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons				
	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -		Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -		Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -	
NORTHERN TERRITORY															
1996 --															
April	39.8	45.4	3.2	48.7	6.6	76.4	37.3	3.0	40.3	7.6	65.1	82.7	6.3	89.0	7.1
May	39.9	45.3	3.1	48.4	6.4	75.9	37.4	3.0	40.4	7.5	65.1	82.7	6.1	88.8	6.9
June	40.1	45.5	2.9	48.4	6.1	75.6	37.5	2.9	40.4	7.1	64.9	83.0	5.8	88.8	6.5
July	40.3	45.8	2.7	48.5	5.6	75.8	37.7	2.6	40.4	6.5	64.8	83.5	5.4	88.9	6.0
August	40.4	46.0	2.5	48.5	5.2	75.8	37.8	2.4	40.2	5.9	64.5	83.9	4.9	88.8	5.5
September	40.2	46.1	2.3	48.4	4.8	75.6	37.7	2.2	39.9	5.5	64.0	83.8	4.5	88.4	5.1
October	40.0	46.0	2.3	48.2	4.7	75.2	37.5	2.1	39.6	5.3	63.2	83.5	4.4	87.8	5.0
November	39.8	45.7	2.3	48.1	4.9	74.7	37.2	2.0	39.2	5.2	62.4	82.9	4.4	87.3	5.0
December r	39.7	45.5	2.5	47.9	5.1	74.4	36.9	2.0	38.9	5.1	61.8	82.4	4.4	86.8	5.1
1997 --															
January r	39.7	45.4	2.6	48.0	5.5	74.4	36.9	2.0	38.9	5.3	61.7	82.3	4.7	86.9	5.4
February r	39.7	45.5	2.8	48.3	5.8	74.7	37.1	2.2	39.3	5.5	62.1	82.6	5.0	87.6	5.7
March r	39.8	45.8	3.0	48.7	6.1	75.2	37.5	2.3	39.9	5.8	62.8	83.3	5.3	88.6	6.0
April (a) r	39.9	46.1	3.1	49.2	6.3	75.9	38.0	2.5	40.5	6.1	63.7	84.1	5.6	89.7	6.2
May (a) r	40.1	46.5	3.2	49.7	6.5	76.6	38.5	2.6	41.1	6.3	64.5	85.0	5.8	90.8	6.4
June (a)	40.2	46.8	3.3	50.2	6.6	77.2	39.0	2.7	41.6	6.4	65.3	85.8	6.0	91.8	6.5
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY															
1996 --															
April	73.1	83.6	7.5	91.1	8.2	80.1	72.4	6.3	78.7	8.0	66.5	156.0	13.8	169.8	8.1
May	73.0	83.6	7.6	91.1	8.3	80.0	72.1	6.5	78.6	8.2	66.4	155.7	14.0	169.7	8.3
June	72.9	83.6	7.6	91.2	8.3	80.0	71.9	6.6	78.5	8.5	66.2	155.5	14.2	169.7	8.4
July	72.8	83.5	7.6	91.1	8.4	79.8	71.6	6.7	78.3	8.6	66.0	155.1	14.3	169.4	8.5
August	72.7	83.3	7.6	90.9	8.4	79.5	71.1	6.7	77.8	8.7	65.5	154.3	14.4	168.7	8.5
September	72.4	83.0	7.7	90.6	8.5	79.1	70.5	6.7	77.2	8.7	64.9	153.4	14.4	167.9	8.6
October	72.1	82.6	7.8	90.4	8.6	78.8	70.0	6.6	76.6	8.6	64.3	152.6	14.4	167.0	8.6
November	71.8	82.3	7.9	90.1	8.7	78.6	70.0	6.3	76.3	8.3	64.0	152.2	14.2	166.4	8.5
December r	71.5	82.0	7.9	89.9	8.8	78.3	70.5	5.8	76.4	7.7	64.0	152.6	13.7	166.3	8.3
1997 --															
January r	71.4	82.1	7.8	89.9	8.7	78.1	71.6	5.4	77.0	7.0	64.5	153.6	13.2	166.8	7.9
February r	71.5	82.3	7.6	90.0	8.5	78.1	72.8	5.1	77.9	6.5	65.2	155.1	12.7	167.8	7.6
March r	71.6	82.8	7.3	90.2	8.1	78.2	73.8	5.0	78.9	6.4	66.0	156.7	12.3	169.0	7.3
April (a) r	71.9	83.4	7.0	90.5	7.8	78.5	74.6	5.1	79.7	6.4	66.7	158.0	12.2	170.2	7.2
May (a) r	72.2	84.0	6.8	90.8	7.5	78.8	75.0	5.4	80.3	6.7	67.3	159.0	12.2	171.2	7.1
June (a)	72.5	84.6	6.6	91.2	7.3	79.1	75.1	5.7	80.8	7.0	67.7	159.7	12.3	172.0	7.1

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, JUNE 1997

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,120.6	2,321.7	1,592.0	3,913.7	9,034.3	82.8	62.6	65.8	63.8	73.3
15-19	371.8	12.8	329.4	342.2	714.0	56.4	63.5	54.3	54.6	55.5
20-24	596.7	116.0	400.0	516.0	1,112.7	85.9	66.4	79.6	76.2	81.1
25-34	1,323.9	609.5	370.4	979.9	2,303.7	93.0	64.5	74.9	68.1	80.4
35-44	1,289.1	774.8	241.4	1,016.1	2,305.2	91.9	71.3	71.6	71.4	81.5
45-54	1,060.2	622.7	188.2	810.9	1,871.1	87.7	68.5	69.2	68.6	78.3
55-59	316.4	133.1	46.0	179.1	495.5	72.3	42.1	43.6	42.5	57.7
60-64	162.6	52.8	16.7	69.5	232.1	45.4	20.4	16.6	19.4	32.4
65 and over	98.2	24.1	12.3	36.4	134.6	10.0	4.7	1.6	2.9	6.0
Total	5,218.8	2,345.8	1,604.3	3,950.1	9,168.9	72.8	55.5	50.7	53.4	63.0

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JUNE 1997

A SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JUNE 1997										
	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15-19	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	130.7	167.8	43.9	* 1.6	45.5	213.3	15.5	228.8	21.3	93.2
Females	67.4	107.6	27.2	* 1.8	29.0	136.6	28.0	164.6	21.2	83.0
Persons	198.1	275.4	71.0	* 3.5	74.5	349.9	43.5	393.4	21.3	88.9
Left school ---										
Before 1995	60.9	75.3	18.1	* 0.4	18.5	93.8	14.7	108.5	19.7	86.5
1995	75.5	100.1	22.7	* 1.3	24.0	124.1	11.5	135.5	19.3	91.5
1996 to survey date	61.7	100.0	30.2	* 1.8	32.0	132.0	15.2	147.2	24.3	89.7
Age ---										
15	* 2.4	4.4	* 2.3	* 0.3	* 2.6	7.0	* 3.2	10.2	* 37.0	68.7
16	15.4	23.9	9.8	* 0.4	10.2	34.1	* 3.4	37.5	29.9	91.0
17	31.5	46.4	11.2	* 0.6	11.8	58.2	6.2	64.4	20.2	90.4
18	64.5	89.9	24.9	* 0.6	25.5	115.4	14.6	130.0	22.1	88.7
19	84.3	110.8	22.8	* 1.7	24.5	135.2	16.1	151.3	18.1	89.4
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	* 0.8	42.3	* 0.9	5.5	6.4	48.7	51.5	100.2	13.2	48.6
Females	* 0.9	67.6	* 2.8	5.6	8.4	76.0	49.8	125.8	11.1	60.4
Persons	* 1.6	109.9	* 3.7	11.2	14.8	124.7	101.3	226.0	11.9	55.2
Left school ---										
Before 1995	* 0.0	8.4	* 0.5	* 0.3	* 0.9	9.3	7.4	16.7	* 9.4	55.9
1995	* 0.3	50.7	* 1.0	4.3	5.3	55.9	39.9	95.8	9.4	58.4
1996 to survey date	* 1.3	50.8	* 2.1	6.6	8.7	59.4	54.1	113.6	14.6	52.3
Age ---										
15 and 16	* 0.2	* 2.0	* 0.5	* 0.7	* 1.2	* 3.2	5.4	8.6	* 37.1	* 36.8
17	* 0.0	10.3	* 0.3	* 2.0	* 2.3	12.7	12.4	25.0	* 18.5	50.5
18	* 1.1	44.5	* 2.0	* 3.8	5.9	50.3	40.0	90.3	11.6	55.7
19	* 0.3	53.1	* 0.8	4.6	5.5	58.6	43.5	102.1	9.3	57.4
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	* 0.1	85.2	* 3.2	21.4	24.6	109.7	220.4	330.2	22.4	33.2
Females	* 0.4	104.3	* 1.7	23.7	25.3	129.6	207.2	336.8	19.5	38.5
Persons	* 0.5	189.5	4.8	45.1	49.9	239.4	427.6	667.0	20.9	35.9
Age ---										
15	* 0.4	50.5	* 1.2	22.8	24.0	74.5	172.5	247.0	32.2	30.2
16	* 0.0	73.6	* 2.5	13.1	15.6	89.1	127.6	216.8	17.5	41.1
17	* 0.1	55.8	* 0.4	7.3	7.7	63.5	100.3	163.8	12.1	38.8
18 and 19	* 0.0	9.5	* 0.8	* 1.9	* 2.7	12.2	27.2	39.4	* 21.8	30.9
TOTAL										
Males	131.5	295.2	47.9	28.6	76.5	371.8	287.4	659.2	20.6	56.4
Females	68.7	279.5	31.6	31.1	62.7	342.2	285.0	627.2	18.3	54.6
Persons	200.2	574.7	79.5	59.7	139.2	714.0	572.4	1,286.4	19.5	55.5
Age ---										
15	* 2.8	55.5	* 3.7	23.1	26.8	82.3	177.0	259.3	32.6	31.7
16	15.6	98.9	12.5	14.1	26.7	125.6	135.1	260.7	21.2	48.2
17	31.6	112.6	11.9	9.9	21.8	134.4	118.8	253.2	16.2	53.1
18	65.6	143.8	27.8	6.0	33.7	177.5	78.0	255.5	19.0	69.5
19	84.6	164.0	23.6	6.6	30.2	194.1	63.5	257.7	15.6	75.5

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' column do not add to the total because institutionalised persons are not asked the 'school attendance' question.

TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JUNE 1997

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20-24</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work</i>					
				- '000 -				- per cent -	
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME									
Males	407.6	462.3	73.3	* 2.0	75.3	537.6	576.1	14.0	93.3
Females	297.8	396.1	48.5	5.7	54.2	450.3	550.4	12.0	81.8
Persons	705.4	858.4	121.7	7.7	129.5	987.9	1,126.5	13.1	87.7
Age —									
20	101.4	132.6	25.0	* 1.3	26.3	158.9	179.8	16.5	88.4
21	124.6	152.3	28.5	* 1.0	29.5	181.8	203.4	16.2	89.4
22	145.8	173.6	24.7	* 2.0	26.7	200.3	230.0	13.3	87.1
23	159.7	194.7	20.1	* 1.8	21.8	216.5	247.9	10.1	87.4
24	173.9	205.2	23.4	* 1.7	25.2	230.3	265.4	10.9	86.8
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME									
Males	5.2	51.6	* 2.8	4.7	7.5	59.1	118.6	12.7	49.8
Females	* 1.5	57.8	* 2.0	5.9	7.9	65.7	127.2	12.1	51.6
Persons	6.7	109.3	4.9	10.6	15.4	124.8	245.8	12.4	50.7
Age —									
20	* 0.8	39.4	* 1.2	4.7	6.0	45.3	81.6	13.2	55.5
21	* 1.5	27.6	* 0.9	* 2.9	* 3.7	31.3	62.8	* 12.0	49.9
22	* 1.0	19.2	* 1.5	* 1.1	* 2.5	21.7	44.1	* 11.7	49.2
23	* 2.1	14.1	* 0.9	* 1.6	* 2.5	16.6	33.4	* 15.1	49.6
24	* 1.3	9.2	* 0.4	* 0.3	* 0.7	9.8	23.9	* 6.8	41.1
TOTAL									
Males	412.8	513.9	76.1	6.7	82.8	596.7	694.8	13.9	85.9
Females	299.3	453.9	50.5	11.6	62.1	516.0	677.6	12.0	76.2
Persons	712.0	967.8	126.6	18.3	144.9	1,112.7	1,372.3	13.0	81.1
Age —									
20	102.2	172.0	26.2	6.0	32.2	204.2	261.4	15.8	78.1
21	126.2	179.9	29.3	* 3.9	33.2	213.1	266.2	15.6	80.1
22	146.8	192.8	26.2	* 3.0	29.2	222.0	274.1	13.2	81.0
23	161.7	208.8	21.0	* 3.3	24.3	233.1	281.3	10.4	82.9
24	175.2	214.3	23.8	* 2.0	25.8	240.2	289.3	10.8	83.0

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, JUNE 1997
(per cent)

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Born in Australia</i>			<i>Born outside Australia</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-64	84.5	66.2	75.4	79.7	57.6	68.8
15-19	60.4	57.9	59.2	37.4	34.2	36.0
20-24	90.0	79.3	84.7	69.0	59.0	64.1
25-34	93.6	69.3	81.5	92.1	64.4	77.6
35-44	92.5	73.0	82.7	91.5	67.7	79.3
45-54	88.9	71.0	80.0	86.2	64.8	75.8
55-59	73.8	45.2	59.2	70.8	37.3	55.4
60-64	48.2	21.5	34.4	41.3	15.3	29.0
65 and over	12.1	3.7	7.4	7.9	2.3	5.0
Total	75.9	57.0	66.3	68.5	48.2	58.4

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), JUNE 1997

	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate(b)
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work - '000 -	Total			
	MALES						
Born in Australia	3,117.8	3,586.2	275.4	315.9	3,902.1	8.1	75.9
Born outside Australia	1,073.2	1,196.2	109.1	120.5	1,316.7	9.2	68.5
Main English Speaking Countries	451.4	498.0	38.4	41.7	539.7	7.7	73.4
Other Countries	621.8	698.1	70.7	78.8	777.0	10.1	65.4
Oceania	120.9	136.0	13.5	14.5	150.5	9.6	84.8
New Zealand	93.4	105.8	10.4	11.1	116.9	9.5	86.0
Europe and the Former USSR	611.8	668.7	54.1	58.8	727.5	8.1	64.7
Germany	29.7	33.7	* 2.5	* 2.5	36.2	* 6.9	63.6
Greece	26.3	28.3	* 3.4	* 3.6	32.0	* 11.4	53.9
Italy	55.8	60.5	4.1	4.5	65.0	7.0	53.8
Netherlands	24.9	27.1	* 1.0	* 1.0	28.1	* 3.7	63.6
UK and Ireland	321.1	350.8	26.3	28.6	379.4	7.5	69.7
Former Yugoslav Republics	58.5	60.9	6.0	6.5	67.5	9.7	64.8
The Middle East and North Africa	48.8	58.5	9.6	11.7	70.2	16.7	66.3
Lebanon	17.5	20.0	* 3.2	4.3	24.3	17.6	61.5
Southeast Asia	105.2	120.7	18.2	19.6	140.3	14.0	67.1
Malaysia	20.4	23.2	* 0.9	* 0.9	24.1	* 3.8	65.2
Philippines	19.3	21.6	* 2.7	* 3.0	24.6	* 12.3	75.3
Viet Nam	37.2	42.4	11.0	11.1	53.5	20.8	70.4
Northeast Asia	56.2	66.2	* 2.9	* 3.4	69.6	* 4.9	64.3
China	29.2	34.5	* 1.4	* 1.7	36.2	* 4.8	70.3
The Americas	47.7	53.4	4.0	4.4	57.8	7.6	77.3
Other	82.3	92.3	6.8	8.0	100.4	8.0	81.6
India	23.4	25.8	* 1.6	* 2.0	27.9	* 7.3	81.4
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,512.4	2,793.7	160.8	232.5	3,026.2	7.7	57.0
Born outside Australia	519.2	842.1	54.8	81.8	923.9	8.9	48.2
Main English Speaking Countries	228.8	378.8	18.6	29.0	407.9	7.1	55.9
Other Countries	290.4	463.3	36.3	52.8	516.0	10.2	43.5
Oceania	64.4	97.9	8.5	11.9	109.8	10.9	63.5
New Zealand	50.7	77.2	5.2	7.8	85.0	9.2	66.7
Europe and the Former USSR	257.5	451.9	25.3	38.4	490.3	7.8	45.3
Germany	15.1	27.4	* 1.9	* 2.3	29.7	* 7.8	46.6
Greece	10.0	16.0	* 1.2	* 1.8	17.9	* 10.3	31.4
Italy	12.4	26.0	* 0.9	* 1.6	27.7	* 6.0	26.0
Netherlands	9.8	16.8	* 0.5	* 1.1	17.8	* 6.1	42.4
UK and Ireland	153.8	263.5	12.4	19.5	283.0	6.9	52.0
Former Yugoslav Republics	21.5	37.5	4.2	5.1	42.6	11.9	46.7
The Middle East and North Africa	17.3	27.0	* 2.5	4.1	31.1	13.1	33.8
Lebanon	5.0	8.8	* 0.5	* 0.8	9.6	* 8.3	28.0
Southeast Asia	87.8	119.2	10.1	13.8	133.0	10.4	52.7
Malaysia	15.1	23.1	* 1.3	* 2.9	26.0	* 11.3	60.2
Philippines	28.3	39.8	* 1.7	* 2.2	42.0	* 5.2	64.1
Viet Nam	26.1	29.0	5.7	6.1	35.1	17.5	45.4
Northeast Asia	25.5	41.4	* 1.1	* 2.5	43.9	* 5.7	36.8
China	12.6	17.7	* 0.3	* 1.0	18.8	* 5.4	34.1
The Americas	25.3	38.4	* 3.3	4.9	43.3	11.3	55.9
Other	41.3	66.3	* 3.9	6.2	72.5	8.6	61.1
India	11.3	20.1	* 1.7	* 1.8	21.9	* 8.4	55.6
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	4,630.2	6,379.9	436.2	548.5	6,928.3	7.9	66.3
Born outside Australia	1,592.4	2,038.2	163.9	202.3	2,240.6	9.0	58.4
Main English Speaking Countries	680.1	876.9	56.9	70.7	947.6	7.5	64.7
Other Countries	912.2	1,161.4	106.9	131.6	1,293.0	10.2	54.5
Oceania	185.3	233.8	22.0	26.5	260.3	10.2	74.3
New Zealand	144.1	183.0	15.6	18.9	201.9	9.3	76.6
Europe and the Former USSR	869.3	1,120.6	79.4	97.2	1,217.8	8.0	55.2
Germany	44.8	61.1	4.3	4.8	65.9	7.3	54.6
Greece	36.3	44.3	4.5	5.5	49.8	11.0	42.9
Italy	68.2	86.5	5.0	6.2	92.7	6.7	40.8
Netherlands	34.7	43.8	* 1.5	* 2.1	45.9	* 4.6	53.3
UK and Ireland	474.8	614.3	38.7	48.1	662.5	7.3	60.9
Former Yugoslav Republics	79.9	98.4	10.2	11.6	110.0	10.6	56.4
The Middle East and North Africa	66.1	85.5	12.1	15.8	101.3	15.6	51.2
Lebanon	22.5	28.8	* 3.7	5.1	33.8	15.0	45.9
Southeast Asia	192.9	239.9	28.3	33.4	273.3	12.2	59.2
Malaysia	35.5	46.3	* 2.2	* 3.8	50.1	* 7.7	62.5
Philippines	47.6	61.3	4.4	5.2	66.6	7.8	67.8
Viet Nam	63.2	71.3	16.7	17.3	88.6	19.5	57.8
Northeast Asia	81.7	107.6	4.0	5.9	113.5	5.2	49.9
China	41.8	52.2	* 1.7	* 2.7	55.0	* 5.0	51.6
The Americas	73.0	91.7	7.3	9.3	101.1	9.2	66.4
Other	123.5	158.7	10.7	14.2	172.9	8.2	71.5
India	34.7	45.9	* 3.3	* 3.9	49.8	* 7.8	67.6

(a) See paragraph 51 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 15. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1997

Period of arrival	Born outside Australia											
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Total	
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	East and North Africa	South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Males	Married Females	Total Persons
	EMPLOYED ('000)											
Before 1976	44.5	12.5	398.0	368.3	42.0	33.0	16.9	32.2	44.0	595.5	298.8	396.2
1976 - 1980	34.4	10.3	54.3	30.3	8.8	39.4	7.5	14.4	14.3	120.4	59.2	93.3
1981 - 1985	23.5	8.4	49.9	42.3	6.9	60.0	13.3	14.7	22.9	135.3	73.2	106.6
1986 - 1990	43.2	13.5	57.9	33.6	16.1	68.4	44.7	15.7	44.2	197.0	100.6	140.2
1991 - 1995	23.3	5.4	39.0	25.6	7.7	31.6	20.4	10.9	26.6	110.3	56.4	80.1
1996 to survey date	14.1	* 0.7	15.2	6.3	4.0	7.5	4.8	* 3.8	6.7	37.6	14.3	25.6
UNEMPLOYED ('000)												
Before 1976	* 1.5	* 0.6	33.4	26.0	4.4	* 1.0	* 0.6	* 1.2	* 1.4	43.0	16.8	27.4
1976 - 1980	5.6	* 0.4	* 3.3	* 3.9	* 1.9	4.1	* 0.2	* 1.2	* 0.6	12.9	4.2	8.4
1981 - 1985	* 2.4	* 0.5	* 3.6	5.4	* 1.0	7.6	* 0.0	* 1.1	* 1.5	15.4	* 3.6	7.5
1986 - 1990	4.2	* 2.9	4.3	* 3.7	* 3.7	12.1	* 2.6	* 3.3	* 3.7	22.5	7.4	17.9
1991 - 1995	* 3.3	* 1.5	* 1.5	6.9	* 3.3	6.3	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 4.1	16.5	9.9	14.4
1996 to survey date	* 1.8	* 1.7	* 2.0	* 3.2	* 1.4	* 2.3	* 0.9	* 0.3	* 2.9	10.3	5.0	6.2
LABOUR FORCE ('000)												
Before 1976	46.0	13.1	431.5	394.3	46.4	34.1	17.5	33.4	45.5	638.5	315.6	423.6
1976 - 1980	40.0	10.7	57.7	34.2	10.8	43.5	7.6	15.6	14.9	133.3	63.3	101.8
1981 - 1985	25.9	8.9	53.5	47.6	7.9	67.5	13.3	15.9	24.4	150.7	76.7	114.1
1986 - 1990	47.4	16.4	62.2	37.3	19.8	80.5	47.3	18.9	47.8	219.5	107.9	158.2
1991 - 1995	26.6	6.9	40.5	32.5	11.0	37.9	22.1	13.1	30.7	126.8	66.3	94.5
1996 to survey date	16.0	* 2.4	17.2	9.4	5.4	9.8	5.7	4.1	9.6	47.8	19.3	31.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)												
Before 1976	* 3.3	* 4.5	7.8	6.6	9.5	* 3.0	* 3.5	* 3.7	* 3.2	6.7	5.3	6.5
1976 - 1980	14.0	* 4.1	* 5.8	* 11.3	* 18.0	9.4	* 2.1	* 7.7	* 4.3	9.7	6.6	8.3
1981 - 1985	* 9.2	* 5.2	* 6.7	* 11.2	* 12.5	11.2	* 0.0	* 7.0	* 6.2	10.3	* 4.6	8.7
1986 - 1990	8.9	* 17.9	6.9	* 9.9	* 18.5	15.1	* 5.4	* 17.3	* 7.6	10.2	6.8	11.3
1991 - 1995	* 12.6	* 21.6	* 3.7	21.3	* 30.2	16.5	* 7.7	* 16.7	13.4	13.0	14.9	15.3
1996 to survey date	* 11.5	* 69.4	* 11.6	* 33.8	* 26.4	* 23.4	* 15.2	* 7.6	* 30.0	21.5	25.7	19.4
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)												
Before 1976	70.5	73.8	55.3	44.8	46.4	73.2	57.4	66.5	63.8	61.2	45.4	42.4
1976 - 1980	84.1	75.1	77.3	72.9	45.8	69.2	56.6	77.5	77.4	83.8	60.3	62.2
1981 - 1985	75.8	61.7	71.2	70.7	49.4	66.0	60.7	65.3	79.2	78.3	62.5	58.8
1986 - 1990	76.6	75.0	76.1	69.7	66.6	61.8	60.2	64.4	81.4	81.3	62.2	57.4
1991 - 1995	77.3	53.4	78.0	61.7	57.2	45.0	35.2	64.6	66.4	70.9	49.6	45.9
1996 to survey date	79.0	* 42.0	71.4	54.6	57.2	28.2	28.3	53.6	62.0	60.6	47.3	41.9

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, JUNE 1997

	Age group							65 and over	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64		
	MALES								
Full-time workers	131.5	412.8	1,126.0	1,145.1	939.0	258.3	122.4	55.9	4,191.0
Part-time workers	163.7	101.1	88.7	75.2	60.0	31.1	30.7	40.9	591.4
Total	295.2	513.9	1,214.7	1,220.3	998.9	289.4	153.1	96.8	4,782.4
	MARRIED FEMALES								
Full-time workers	5.3	68.2	327.1	358.8	323.5	61.7	21.5	6.3	1,172.4
Part-time workers	* 3.7	35.6	247.9	380.2	272.4	66.2	30.7	17.7	1,054.3
Total	9.0	103.8	575.0	738.9	595.9	127.9	52.2	24.0	2,226.7
	ALL FEMALES								
Full-time workers	68.7	299.3	583.4	509.8	443.4	88.1	29.5	9.3	2,031.6
Part-time workers	210.8	154.6	326.5	445.3	319.5	82.0	39.0	26.5	1,604.1
Total	279.5	453.9	909.9	955.1	762.9	170.1	68.5	35.8	3,635.8
	PERSONS								
Full-time workers	200.2	712.0	1,709.4	1,654.9	1,382.4	346.4	151.9	65.3	6,222.6
Part-time workers	374.5	255.7	415.2	520.5	379.5	113.1	69.7	67.3	2,195.5
Total	574.7	967.8	2,124.6	2,175.5	1,761.8	459.5	221.6	132.6	8,418.1

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, JUNE 1997

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	213.6	115.3	71.1	186.4	400.0
1-15	336.4	436.8	308.2	745.0	1,081.4
16-29	384.0	524.2	220.1	744.3	1,128.3
30-34	527.8	297.2	191.8	488.9	1,016.7
35-39	690.6	283.0	228.5	511.6	1,202.2
40	770.2	228.1	173.2	401.3	1,171.5
41-44	228.0	61.6	51.0	112.6	340.5
45-48	438.5	84.2	62.7	146.9	585.4
49 and over	1,193.5	196.3	102.3	298.6	1,492.1
Total	4,782.4	2,226.7	1,409.0	3,635.8	8,418.1
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	187.8	62.7	39.8	102.5	290.3
By full-time workers	179.1	45.3	32.1	77.4	256.5
By part-time workers	8.7	17.4	7.7	25.1	33.8
Average weekly hours worked	39.3	28.2	28.2	28.2	34.5
By full-time workers	42.7	38.6	37.4	38.1	41.2
By part-time workers	14.8	16.5	13.9	15.6	15.4
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	41.1	29.7	29.7	29.7	36.2
By full-time workers	44.6	40.8	39.2	40.1	43.2
By part-time workers	15.6	17.4	14.8	16.5	16.3

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, JUNE 1997
(per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 53.3	44.7	44.8	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.7
20-24	78.3	73.2	74.0	59.4	69.6	67.0	70.5
25-34	90.3	78.9	85.3	60.8	67.7	63.2	74.2
35-44	91.0	74.0	87.0	68.0	64.2	67.1	76.9
45-54	86.3	66.9	82.6	65.5	61.4	64.6	73.7
55-59	70.3	49.6	66.1	40.4	40.1	40.3	53.5
60-64	44.7	34.0	42.7	20.2	16.2	19.1	30.9
65 and over	10.8	7.7	9.9	4.7	1.6	2.8	5.9
Total	71.5	59.7	66.8	52.7	44.5	49.2	57.8

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, JUNE 1997
(‘000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	612.0	240.5	186.5	427.0	1,039.0
Own illness or injury	119.2	42.7	30.7	73.4	192.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	15.9	* 1.1	* 0.2	* 1.3	17.2
Began or left job in the reference week	9.2	* 1.4	* 2.7	4.1	13.4
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	45.6	12.9	8.4	21.3	67.0
Shift work, standard work arrangements	55.0	15.2	11.3	26.5	81.5
Other reasons	13.2	5.3	* 1.7	6.9	20.2
Total	870.3	319.2	241.4	560.6	1,430.9

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, JUNE 1997
(⁰⁰⁰)

	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	163.7	101.1	88.7	75.2	60.0	102.6	591.4
Preferred not to work more hours	116.7	59.0	41.8	35.5	30.9	85.4	369.3
Preferred to work more hours	47.0	42.1	46.9	39.7	29.1	17.3	222.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	17.7	24.4	28.9	21.7	13.8	5.9	112.4
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	* 3.7	35.6	247.9	380.2	272.4	114.6	1,054.3
Preferred not to work more hours	* 1.0	24.0	205.9	313.3	226.1	103.6	873.9
Preferred to work more hours	* 2.7	11.6	42.1	66.8	46.3	11.0	180.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.0	5.9	11.0	15.5	10.3	* 1.8	45.6
ALL FEMALES							
Total	210.8	154.6	326.5	445.3	319.5	147.5	1,604.1
Preferred not to work more hours	157.2	94.2	255.9	349.7	252.4	132.2	1,241.7
Preferred to work more hours	53.6	60.4	70.6	95.6	67.1	15.3	362.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	17.9	31.5	26.0	25.9	17.5	* 2.1	120.9
PERSONS							
Total	374.5	255.7	415.2	520.5	379.5	250.1	2,195.5
Preferred not to work more hours	274.0	153.2	297.7	385.2	283.3	217.6	1,611.0
Preferred to work more hours	100.5	102.5	117.5	135.3	96.2	32.5	584.5
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	35.5	56.0	54.9	47.6	31.3	8.1	233.3

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, JUNE 1997
(⁰⁰⁰)

	Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week						Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-34		
	MALES							
Total	83.9	125.0	85.9	102.6	97.1	63.9	33.0	591.4
Preferred not to work more hours	51.9	77.9	56.6	63.2	56.9	39.4	23.3	369.3
Preferred to work more hours	31.9	47.1	29.3	39.4	40.2	24.5	9.7	222.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	15.3	26.4	15.7	18.7	19.9	11.6	4.8	112.4
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	98.1	169.6	157.0	220.6	232.2	122.6	54.2	1,054.3
Preferred not to work more hours	74.4	135.9	127.2	179.5	200.4	109.2	47.4	873.9
Preferred to work more hours	23.6	33.8	29.8	41.1	31.9	13.4	6.8	180.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	5.6	8.3	8.1	9.7	8.5	4.3	* 1.1	45.6
ALL FEMALES								
Total	183.2	302.9	235.5	302.9	317.5	176.7	85.5	1,604.1
Preferred not to work more hours	129.2	232.5	183.2	227.7	251.4	146.1	71.7	1,241.7
Preferred to work more hours	54.0	70.4	52.3	75.2	66.2	30.6	13.8	362.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	15.6	22.3	19.4	26.2	22.6	11.3	* 3.5	120.9
PERSONS								
Total	267.0	427.9	321.4	405.5	414.7	240.6	118.5	2,195.5
Preferred not to work more hours	181.1	310.4	239.8	290.9	308.3	185.5	95.0	1,611.0
Preferred to work more hours	85.9	117.5	81.6	114.6	106.4	55.1	23.5	584.5
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	30.9	48.7	35.1	44.9	42.5	22.9	8.3	233.3

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, JUNE 1997
(^{'000})

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
MALES							
15-19	23.2	18.2	15.7	7.0	7.4	2.4	76.5
20-24	23.4	23.7	15.6	8.8	6.7	2.6	82.8
25-34	34.8	28.2	24.8	9.4	7.2	2.9	109.1
35-44	18.4	18.6	14.4	6.9	6.4	2.6	68.7
45 and over	29.3	31.1	15.8	9.3	8.6	3.2	99.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>129.1</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>436.4</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	18.0	15.0	12.4	6.2	6.2	2.9	62.7
20-24	19.3	16.9	12.6	5.6	4.8	1.9	62.1
25-34	20.2	19.1	15.4	6.0	5.8	1.7	70.0
35-44	17.3	19.2	10.9	4.5	6.1	1.3	61.0
45 and over	17.5	17.3	12.0	4.5	5.0	* 1.1	58.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>314.4</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	28.7	15.3	15.8	7.6	6.9	3.3	79.5
20-24	37.4	36.0	24.0	12.0	10.4	4.2	126.6
25-34	49.0	40.9	35.1	14.0	10.6	4.2	156.8
35-44	28.4	31.4	20.2	9.8	10.6	3.6	106.6
45-54	28.5	28.7	15.7	7.7	7.2	2.4	91.6
55 and over	8.9	12.4	7.5	4.2	3.6	1.3	39.0
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>181.0</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>118.3</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>600.1</i>
<i>Total</i>							
15-19	41.2	33.3	28.0	13.1	13.6	5.3	139.2
20-24	42.7	40.6	28.2	14.4	11.5	4.6	144.9
25-34	55.0	47.3	40.2	15.4	12.9	4.6	179.1
35-44	35.7	37.9	25.4	11.4	12.5	3.9	129.7
45-54	34.8	33.4	18.8	9.2	8.5	2.9	109.3
55 and over	12.0	15.0	9.0	4.6	5.1	1.5	48.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>221.4</i>	<i>207.5</i>	<i>149.5</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>750.8</i>

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JUNE 1997

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JUNE 1997				
	Not attending school			
	Attending school	Left school before 1996	Left school 1996 to survey date	Total
	NUMBER ('000)			
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	14.1	7.8	7.9	29.7
4 and under 13	12.8	9.2	12.4	34.4
13 and under 26	10.1	7.6	9.0	26.8
26 and over	12.9	24.1	11.4	48.3
Total	49.9	48.6	40.7	139.2
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	16.8	43.7	17.7	26.8
Females	18.9	26.5	16.7	20.9
Persons	17.9	36.3	17.3	24.1
Looking for full-time work	* 12.9	38.6	17.3	28.3
Looking for part-time work	18.4	* 20.8	17.3	18.5
Median duration —				
Males	9	26	13	16
Females	10	18	12	13
Persons	9	25	13	14
Looking for full-time work	* 8	26	13	18
Looking for part-time work	10	* 8	* 12	10

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, JUNE 1997

	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total		Married	Total	Married	Total	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
Total	158.4	384.4	79.6	215.6	600.1	5.3	8.4	6.4	9.6	8.8
Aged 15-19	* 1.9	47.9	* 3.5	31.6	79.5	* 48.1	26.7	* 39.8	31.5	28.4
Looking for first job	* 0.6	27.4	* 1.5	17.4	44.8	...	...	...	...	...
Attending school	* 0.0	* 3.2	* 0.0	* 1.7	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 0.9	* 0.0	* 2.8	* 3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	156.5	336.5	76.1	184.1	520.6	5.2	7.7	6.1	8.6	8.0
20-24	13.9	76.1	10.0	50.5	126.6	17.1	15.6	12.8	14.4	15.1
Looking for first job	* 1.7	12.0	* 1.5	12.3	24.3	...	...	...	...	...
25-34	41.5	105.1	23.7	51.7	156.8	5.7	8.5	6.7	8.1	8.4
35-44	38.4	65.3	22.7	41.3	106.6	4.0	5.4	6.0	7.5	6.0
45-54	39.1	56.9	16.6	34.7	91.6	4.6	5.7	4.9	7.3	6.2
55 and over	23.6	33.1	* 3.1	5.9	39.0	6.0	7.0	* 3.3	4.4	6.5
Aged 15-64	158.2	384.2	79.5	215.6	599.7	5.3	8.5	6.4	9.6	8.9
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	11.9	52.0	39.4	98.7	150.7	5.1	8.1	3.6	5.8	6.4
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	28.6	* 0.3	31.1	59.7	* 0.0	14.9	* 7.3	12.9	13.8
Attending school	* 0.0	21.4	* 0.0	23.7	45.1	* 0.0	20.1	* 0.0	18.6	19.3
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.5	* 0.0	5.6	11.2	* 0.0	11.7	* 0.0	7.8	9.3
Aged 20 and over	11.9	23.4	39.2	67.6	91.0	5.1	5.2	3.6	4.6	4.8
20-24	* 0.7	6.7	* 2.3	11.6	18.3	* 7.0	6.2	* 6.0	7.0	6.7
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.4	4.7	* 0.0	5.9	10.6	* 21.5	9.1	* 0.0	9.5	9.3
25-34	* 1.4	4.1	10.8	18.3	22.4	* 3.8	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.1
35-44	* 2.2	* 3.4	13.1	19.7	23.1	* 4.5	* 4.3	3.3	4.2	4.3
45 and over	7.6	9.2	13.0	17.9	27.1	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.7	4.1
Aged 15-64	10.8	50.9	39.4	98.2	149.1	5.4	8.5	3.7	5.9	6.5
TOTAL										
Total	170.3	436.4	119.1	314.4	750.8	5.2	8.4	5.1	8.0	8.2
Aged 15-19	* 1.9	76.5	* 3.8	62.7	139.2	* 41.7	20.6	* 29.7	18.3	19.5
Attending school	* 0.0	24.6	* 0.0	25.3	49.9	* 0.0	22.4	* 0.0	19.5	20.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	6.4	* 0.0	8.4	14.8	* 0.0	13.2	* 0.0	11.1	11.9
Aged 20 and over(a)	168.4	359.9	115.3	251.6	611.5	5.2	7.4	4.9	7.0	7.2
20-24	14.6	82.8	12.2	62.1	144.9	16.0	13.9	10.6	12.0	13.0
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.9	7.5	* 0.6	7.9	15.4	* 31.9	12.7	* 16.7	12.1	12.4
25-34	42.9	109.1	34.5	70.0	179.1	5.6	8.2	5.7	7.1	7.8
35-44	40.5	68.7	35.8	61.0	129.7	4.0	5.3	4.6	6.0	5.6
45-54	42.7	61.3	26.8	48.0	109.3	4.8	5.8	4.3	5.9	5.8
55-59	18.7	27.1	5.2	9.0	36.0	7.1	8.6	3.9	5.0	7.3
60-64	7.6	9.5	* 0.6	* 1.0	10.5	5.5	5.8	* 1.2	* 1.5	4.5
Aged 15-64	169.0	435.0	119.0	313.8	748.8	5.3	8.5	5.1	8.0	8.3

(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, JUNE 1997

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	315.9	232.5	548.5	8.1	7.7	7.9
Looking for full-time work	275.4	160.8	436.2	8.1	9.6	8.6
Looking for part-time work	40.6	71.7	112.3	8.0	5.3	6.0
Aged 15-19	68.4	56.4	124.8	20.2	17.8	19.0
Aged 20 and over	247.5	176.1	423.7	6.9	6.5	6.8
20-24	68.5	51.2	119.7	13.1	11.2	12.2
25-34	78.2	50.1	128.3	7.5	6.6	7.1
35-44	45.9	40.1	86.0	5.0	5.5	5.2
45-54	35.5	29.1	64.5	5.1	5.3	5.2
55 and over	19.5	5.7	25.2	5.1	2.7	4.3
Aged 15-64	315.0	232.0	547.1	8.2	7.7	8.0
	BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	120.5	81.8	202.3	9.2	8.9	9.0
Looking for full-time work	109.1	54.8	163.9	9.2	9.6	9.3
Looking for part-time work	11.4	27.0	38.4	8.5	7.7	7.9
Aged 15-19	8.1	6.3	14.5	24.4	25.2	24.8
Aged 20 and over	112.4	75.5	187.9	8.8	8.4	8.6
20-24	14.4	10.9	25.2	19.4	18.1	18.8
25-34	31.0	19.9	50.9	10.8	9.2	10.1
35-44	22.8	20.9	43.7	6.3	7.3	6.7
45-54	25.8	18.9	44.7	7.0	7.3	7.1
55 and over	18.5	4.9	23.3	9.6	6.3	8.6
Aged 15-64	120.0	81.7	201.8	9.3	8.9	9.1

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT												
Month	Long-term unemployment									Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total			Males	Females	Persons per cent
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
ORIGINAL												
1996 —												
April	60.3	35.3	95.6	80.0	43.0	123.0	140.2	78.3	218.5	30.3	23.7	27.6
May	52.7	36.8	89.6	75.7	40.2	115.9	128.5	77.0	205.5	29.1	24.4	27.1
June	56.1	32.0	88.1	74.8	39.4	114.3	131.0	71.4	202.4	30.3	23.9	27.7
July	62.3	35.7	98.0	69.4	41.4	110.8	131.7	77.1	208.9	31.2	24.9	28.5
August	66.7	33.0	99.7	75.6	44.0	119.6	142.3	77.0	219.4	30.9	24.8	28.4
September	67.5	40.1	107.6	81.6	48.4	129.9	149.1	88.4	237.5	32.0	26.4	29.7
October	66.0	37.4	103.4	74.2	49.8	123.9	140.2	87.2	227.3	31.4	27.4	29.7
November	61.2	37.7	98.9	78.1	43.0	121.1	139.3	80.7	220.0	32.1	26.6	29.8
December	63.0	34.7	97.7	80.6	47.4	128.0	143.5	82.1	225.6	31.1	23.9	28.0
1997 —												
January	66.5	40.2	106.7	79.3	46.0	125.3	145.8	86.2	231.9	29.1	24.4	27.2
February	69.4	47.1	116.5	92.4	55.3	147.6	161.7	102.4	264.1	31.5	26.1	29.2
March	69.5	45.1	114.7	79.5	50.6	130.1	149.0	95.7	244.8	30.5	26.8	29.0
April	66.3	39.1	105.3	83.2	51.3	134.5	149.4	90.4	239.8	32.5	26.6	30.0
May	72.4	38.4	110.8	80.6	46.8	127.4	153.0	85.2	238.2	33.4	25.5	30.1
June	69.1	39.6	108.7	84.3	46.2	130.5	153.4	85.9	239.3	35.1	27.3	31.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1996 —												
April	61.6	37.2	98.8	79.0	46.0	125.0	140.6	83.2	223.8	30.1	25.3	28.1
May	52.7	37.3	90.0	76.1	40.3	116.4	128.8	77.6	206.4	28.9	23.6	26.6
June	56.7	35.9	92.6	76.6	39.3	116.0	133.3	75.3	208.6	30.0	24.0	27.5
July	65.2	38.1	103.3	71.7	43.2	114.9	136.9	81.3	218.2	30.3	24.7	28.0
August	70.8	35.4	106.2	80.0	44.7	124.7	150.7	80.1	230.9	31.8	24.2	28.6
September	67.0	39.1	106.1	81.7	47.3	129.0	148.7	86.4	235.2	31.8	26.0	29.4
October	66.7	36.6	103.3	79.7	49.2	128.8	146.3	85.8	232.1	31.0	25.8	28.9
November	61.0	36.8	97.8	80.4	40.9	121.3	141.4	77.7	219.1	30.9	24.1	28.1
December	63.2	36.1	99.4	79.6	49.6	129.2	142.8	85.8	228.6	31.4	25.4	28.9
1997 —												
January	63.8	38.5	102.3	76.2	50.0	126.2	140.0	88.5	228.5	31.0	26.1	28.9
February	65.0	40.7	105.7	87.1	49.8	137.0	152.1	90.6	242.7	32.3	26.7	29.9
March	68.0	41.8	109.8	72.8	48.0	120.8	140.8	89.8	230.6	29.8	27.2	28.7
April	67.6	41.4	109.0	82.3	55.1	137.4	149.9	96.5	246.4	32.3	28.5	30.7
May	72.3	38.8	111.1	81.3	47.0	128.3	153.6	85.9	239.5	33.3	24.7	29.6
June	69.8	44.6	114.4	86.4	46.1	132.4	156.2	90.6	246.9	34.9	27.5	31.7
TREND SERIES												
1996 —												
April	59.2	35.9	95.1	79.7	41.2	120.8	138.9	77.0	215.9	30.6	24.1	27.9
May	59.7	36.1	95.7	77.4	41.7	119.1	137.0	77.8	214.8	30.2	24.0	27.6
June	61.1	36.5	97.6	76.2	42.4	118.6	137.2	79.0	216.2	30.1	24.2	27.7
July	63.1	37.0	100.0	76.5	43.3	119.8	139.5	80.3	219.8	30.4	24.5	28.0
August	65.0	37.1	102.2	77.5	44.3	121.8	142.5	81.4	223.9	30.9	24.8	28.3
September	65.9	37.0	102.9	78.8	45.3	124.2	144.8	82.3	227.1	31.2	25.0	28.6
October	65.8	36.9	102.7	79.8	46.3	126.1	145.6	83.2	228.8	31.4	25.1	28.8
November	64.8	37.2	102.0	80.2	47.2	127.4	144.9	84.4	229.4	31.3	25.4	28.8
December	63.9	37.8	101.7	79.9	48.1	128.0	143.8	85.9	229.7	31.1	25.7	28.9
1997 —												
January r	64.1	38.6	102.7	79.6	48.9	128.5	143.7	87.5	231.2	31.1	26.1	29.0
February r	65.4	39.6	105.0	79.6	49.6	129.2	145.0	89.2	234.1	31.3	26.5	29.3
March r	67.0	40.5	107.5	80.1	49.9	130.1	147.2	90.4	237.6	31.7	26.8	29.6
April r	68.6	41.3	109.8	81.0	49.8	130.8	149.6	91.1	240.6	32.3	26.9	30.0
May r	69.9	41.9	111.9	82.0	49.4	131.4	151.9	91.3	243.3	32.9	27.0	30.4
June	70.9	42.5	113.4	83.2	48.3	131.5	154.0	90.8	244.9	33.6	26.9	30.7

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, JUNE 1997
(^{'000})

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group				Total(a)	Married	Not married	Looking for -	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-54				Full-time work	Part-time work
MALES									
--- '000 ---									
Under 52	62.9	59.8	68.8	73.9	283.0	101.4	181.6	240.8	42.2
under 2	5.1	4.4	6.1	6.8	23.9	9.0	14.9	20.0	* 3.9
2 and under 4	9.8	4.6	9.0	10.4	35.7	14.1	21.6	26.8	8.9
4 and under 8	9.3	7.8	10.9	9.6	40.1	16.1	24.0	34.2	5.9
8 and under 13	9.1	6.4	6.7	9.1	32.7	10.9	21.9	28.4	4.4
13 and under 26	15.6	18.9	18.4	15.9	74.0	24.2	49.8	62.9	11.2
26 and under 39	11.2	14.4	12.8	15.5	57.2	20.3	37.0	49.6	7.6
39 and under 52	* 2.8	* 3.3	5.0	6.5	19.3	6.8	12.6	18.9	* 0.4
52 and over	13.6	23.0	40.3	56.1	153.4	69.0	84.4	143.6	9.8
52 and under 65	4.0	5.9	11.5	11.0	34.6	14.3	20.4	31.2	* 3.4
65 and under 104	5.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	34.4	13.1	21.4	32.7	* 1.8
104 and over	4.1	8.5	19.9	36.2	84.3	41.6	42.7	79.7	4.6
Total	76.5	82.8	109.1	130.0	436.4	170.3	266.1	384.4	52.0
--- weeks ---									
Average duration —	26.8	43.0	55.4	81.2	61.0	71.4	54.4	64.8	33.5
Median duration —	16	25	26	34	26	30	26	28	16
FEMALES									
--- '000 ---									
Under 52	54.7	48.0	53.3	66.8	228.5	84.5	144.0	151.2	77.3
under 2	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.0	23.5	8.6	14.8	11.4	12.0
2 and under 4	8.1	6.3	9.0	9.5	33.9	14.1	19.7	17.6	16.3
4 and under 8	9.2	7.3	7.5	10.6	35.4	14.3	21.1	23.1	12.3
8 and under 13	6.8	7.0	9.2	7.5	31.1	12.3	18.8	21.3	9.8
13 and under 26	11.1	13.6	12.1	16.9	54.9	21.4	33.5	39.9	15.0
26 and under 39	10.6	6.4	5.8	11.0	34.8	9.3	25.4	25.4	9.4
39 and under 52	* 2.2	* 1.8	4.4	6.2	15.1	4.5	10.5	12.6	* 2.4
52 and over	8.1	14.1	16.7	42.2	85.9	34.5	51.3	64.5	21.4
52 and under 65	4.5	* 3.8	4.1	9.0	22.3	6.5	15.8	16.6	5.7
65 and under 104	* 2.3	* 3.9	4.2	7.0	17.3	4.2	13.1	13.3	4.0
104 and over	* 1.3	6.4	8.3	26.1	46.2	23.8	22.4	34.6	11.6
Total	62.7	62.1	70.0	109.0	314.4	119.1	195.3	215.6	98.7
--- weeks ---									
Average duration —	20.9	34.2	46.6	63.5	47.3	55.2	42.4	52.0	37.0
Median duration —	13	16	17	26	21	18	22	23	10
PERSONS									
--- '000 ---									
Under 52	117.6	107.9	122.2	140.7	511.5	185.9	325.6	392.0	119.6
under 2	11.8	10.0	11.4	11.9	47.4	17.6	29.7	31.5	15.9
2 and under 4	17.9	10.8	18.0	20.0	69.6	28.3	41.3	44.4	25.1
4 and under 8	18.5	15.1	18.4	20.2	75.5	30.4	45.1	57.2	18.3
8 and under 13	15.9	13.5	15.9	16.7	63.8	23.2	40.7	49.6	14.2
13 and under 26	26.8	32.5	30.4	32.8	128.9	45.6	83.3	102.7	26.2
26 and under 39	21.7	20.8	18.6	26.4	92.0	29.6	62.4	74.9	17.0
39 and under 52	5.0	5.1	9.4	12.7	34.4	11.3	23.1	31.6	* 2.8
52 and over	21.6	37.0	57.0	98.3	239.3	103.5	135.8	208.1	31.1
52 and under 65	8.5	9.7	15.6	20.1	56.9	20.7	36.2	47.8	9.2
65 and under 104	7.8	12.5	13.1	15.9	51.8	17.3	34.5	46.0	5.8
104 and over	5.3	14.9	28.3	62.3	130.5	65.5	65.1	114.4	16.2
Total	139.2	144.9	179.1	239.0	750.8	289.4	461.4	600.1	150.7
--- weeks ---									
Average duration —	24.1	39.2	52.0	73.1	55.3	64.8	49.3	60.2	35.8
Median duration —	14	21	23	31	24	25	23	26	13

(a) Includes persons aged 55 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

**TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION(a) OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1997**

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total		
	Under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	60.3	87.1	74.8	78.7	59.2	240.9	119.2	360.0
Industry division —								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.8	7.9	4.6	5.0	* 2.9	18.4	6.7	25.1
Manufacturing	11.2	16.7	11.7	16.9	12.6	55.1	14.0	69.1
Construction	5.3	8.0	9.1	6.0	5.5	32.9	* 1.1	34.0
Wholesale Trade	* 3.0	5.0	4.4	* 3.7	* 3.4	15.2	4.3	19.5
Retail Trade	7.7	14.4	10.3	9.5	5.8	27.1	20.6	47.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5.4	5.0	6.2	7.7	4.5	15.0	13.9	28.9
Transport and Storage	* 1.5	* 3.4	* 3.6	* 3.0	* 3.5	12.5	* 2.5	15.0
Property and Business Services	4.7	8.0	4.8	5.9	* 3.9	16.5	10.7	27.2
Government Administration and Defence	* 1.8	* 2.3	* 3.5	8.1	* 2.6	11.4	6.9	18.3
Education	* 1.8	* 2.6	* 2.7	* 2.2	* 3.9	5.4	7.8	13.2
Health and Community Services	* 3.6	* 3.7	5.2	* 2.7	* 3.4	6.2	12.4	18.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 3.2	* 2.1	* 1.8	* 2.4	* 1.2	6.7	4.0	10.7
Personal and Other Services	* 2.3	4.6	* 2.9	* 3.5	* 2.7	6.8	9.3	16.1
Other industries	4.0	* 3.3	4.0	* 2.1	* 3.3	11.8	4.8	16.7
Occupation group(a) —								
Managers and Administrators	* 1.1	* 1.3	* 1.5	* 1.5	* 1.5	5.8	* 1.1	6.9
Professionals	4.1	7.3	4.9	* 3.5	4.2	14.0	10.0	24.0
Associate Professionals	6.5	8.3	5.7	6.2	4.2	21.0	9.9	30.9
Tradespersons and Related Workers	9.9	13.4	12.0	15.1	9.9	53.3	6.9	60.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 1.0	* 2.8	* 2.0	* 0.7	* 0.7	* 1.3	5.9	7.2
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	10.4	11.1	11.7	12.1	8.0	15.9	37.4	53.3
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	8.4	10.3	10.3	11.8	8.6	43.1	6.2	49.4
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6.1	11.4	7.3	8.1	6.5	17.9	21.4	39.4
Labourers and Related Workers	12.7	21.2	19.4	19.8	15.7	68.5	20.3	88.8
Other	36.0	52.2	54.1	47.7	180.1	186.9	183.3	370.2
Looking for first job	18.6	30.3	29.4	28.7	32.5	72.7	66.8	139.5
Looking for full-time work	8.3	12.1	18.0	17.3	25.3	45.5	35.4	81.0
Former workers	17.4	21.9	24.7	19.0	147.6	114.2	116.5	230.6
Stood down	20.6	..	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	20.6
Total	116.9	139.3	128.9	126.4	239.3	436.4	314.4	750.8

(a) From August 1996, occupation data are classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 55 for more details.

TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB											
Month	Reason for unemployment						Per cent of unemployed				
	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers	Total	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers
			- '000 -						- per cent -		
1996 --											
April	254.3	129.8	35.2	154.7	218.9	793.0	32.1	16.4	4.4	19.5	27.6
May	240.7	129.0	20.8	149.3	218.3	758.2	31.7	17.0	2.7	19.7	28.8
June	242.3	116.3	24.3	141.6	206.1	730.5	33.2	15.9	3.3	19.4	28.2
July	241.8	125.1	27.1	126.9	210.6	731.6	33.1	17.1	3.7	17.3	28.8
August	259.5	133.0	22.7	136.7	219.3	771.1	33.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	28.4
September	267.8	131.9	25.5	150.6	224.4	800.2	33.5	16.5	3.2	18.8	28.0
October	250.6	117.3	22.0	156.9	218.0	764.9	32.8	15.3	2.9	20.5	28.5
November	242.3	115.5	18.8	146.0	214.6	737.2	32.9	15.7	2.6	19.8	29.1
December	242.3	110.9	25.3	206.3	220.9	805.7	30.1	13.8	3.1	25.6	27.4
1997 --											
January	278.8	124.8	26.0	204.2	220.0	853.8	32.7	14.6	3.0	23.9	25.8
February	287.8	140.2	22.7	195.0	260.4	906.1	31.8	15.5	2.5	21.5	28.7
March	275.0	133.7	19.5	185.4	231.8	845.4	32.5	15.8	2.3	21.9	27.4
April	255.6	127.3	26.4	160.2	230.2	799.6	32.0	15.9	3.3	20.0	28.8
May	269.8	123.5	24.6	143.6	230.3	791.9	34.1	15.6	3.1	18.1	29.1
June	245.4	114.6	20.6	139.5	230.6	750.8	32.7	15.3	2.7	18.6	30.7

TABLE 30. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION(a) OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, JUNE 1997

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job										Total
	Job loser						Job leaver				
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Males	Females	Persons		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons					
Industry division —											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.1	* 1.1	7.2	14.5	4.7	19.2	* 3.9	* 2.0	5.9	25.1	
Manufacturing	33.1	6.0	39.1	41.1	9.0	50.1	14.0	5.1	19.1	69.1	
Construction	18.0	* 0.5	18.5	26.7	* 0.7	27.4	6.2	* 0.4	6.6	34.0	
Wholesale Trade	7.5	* 2.1	9.6	9.9	* 3.0	12.9	5.3	* 1.3	6.6	19.5	
Retail Trade	13.4	7.2	20.6	18.1	9.6	27.8	9.0	11.0	20.0	47.7	
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	6.0	4.9	11.0	8.2	6.2	14.3	6.8	7.8	14.5	28.9	
Transport and Storage	5.7	* 1.6	7.3	8.7	* 1.9	10.6	* 3.8	* 0.6	4.4	15.0	
Government Administration & Defence	* 3.8	* 0.8	4.6	8.8	4.7	13.5	* 2.5	* 2.3	4.8	18.3	
Education	* 1.3	* 0.9	* 2.2	* 3.6	4.6	8.2	* 1.8	* 3.2	5.0	13.2	
Health and Community Services	* 2.2	* 3.0	5.2	* 3.7	7.8	11.5	* 2.5	4.6	7.1	18.6	
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 3.3	* 1.1	4.5	5.0	* 2.4	7.3	* 1.7	* 1.6	* 3.3	10.7	
Personal and Other Services	* 3.8	4.1	7.9	5.7	6.4	12.1	* 1.1	* 2.9	4.0	16.1	
Other Industries	13.6	5.2	18.8	22.0	8.6	30.6	6.3	7.0	13.3	43.9	
Occupation group(a) —											
Managers and Administrators	* 2.9	* 0.5	* 3.4	4.1	* 0.7	4.8	* 1.6	* 0.5	* 2.1	6.9	
Professionals	6.3	* 1.9	8.2	10.3	5.5	15.9	* 3.7	4.5	8.2	24.0	
Associate Professionals	8.1	* 1.8	9.9	12.9	5.2	18.1	8.1	4.7	12.8	30.9	
Tradespersons and Related Workers	30.0	* 2.3	32.3	41.8	4.7	46.5	11.5	* 2.2	13.7	60.3	
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 0.6	* 1.6	* 2.2	* 1.0	* 3.1	4.1	* 0.3	* 2.8	* 3.1	7.2	
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	7.3	12.0	19.3	10.3	22.1	32.4	5.6	15.2	20.9	53.3	
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	23.2	* 2.7	25.9	31.8	4.3	36.1	11.4	* 1.9	13.3	49.4	
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6.4	9.0	15.4	9.8	12.0	21.8	8.2	9.4	17.6	39.4	
Labourers and Related Workers	33.1	6.6	39.6	54.1	11.8	65.8	14.5	8.5	23.0	88.8	
Age group											
15-19	8.3	4.8	13.1	12.1	7.6	19.7	8.5	7.2	15.7	35.3	
20-24	28.3	10.4	38.7	37.9	18.4	56.3	15.5	13.7	29.1	85.4	
25-34	32.8	8.5	41.4	50.3	18.1	68.3	22.9	16.3	39.2	107.5	
35-44	19.5	8.7	28.2	31.9	13.3	45.2	9.7	7.2	16.9	62.1	
45-54	18.8	5.4	24.2	28.4	9.6	38.0	6.0	4.8	10.8	48.9	
55 and over	10.1	* 0.7	10.9	15.5	* 2.5	18.0	* 2.2	* 0.6	* 2.8	20.8	
Total	117.8	38.5	156.3	176.0	69.4	245.4	64.8	49.8	114.6	360.0	

(a) From August 1996, occupation data are classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 55 for more details.

TABLE 31. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, JUNE 1997

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.4	287.0	287.4	7.3	277.7	285.0	572.4	44.5
20-24	6.7	91.4	98.1	58.8	102.8	161.6	259.6	18.9
25-34	34.2	66.2	100.4	335.6	124.2	459.8	560.2	19.6
35-44	56.1	58.0	114.1	312.3	95.6	408.0	522.1	18.5
45-54	91.7	57.0	148.7	287.0	83.7	370.7	519.4	21.7
55-59	85.3	36.1	121.4	183.1	59.5	242.5	363.9	42.3
60-64	153.4	42.2	195.6	205.8	83.9	289.7	485.2	67.6
65-69	207.5	64.7	272.2	199.9	126.4	326.3	598.4	87.5
70 and over	421.0	186.5	607.5	292.4	607.9	900.2	1,507.7	96.8
Total	1,056.3	889.0	1,945.3	1,882.1	1,561.7	3,443.8	5,389.1	37.0

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., JUNE 1997 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
Looking for work	14.4	35.6	49.9	35.0	42.9	78.0	127.9
Took active steps to find work(a)	7.7	16.9	24.7	8.5	18.6	27.2	51.8
Did not take active steps to find work	6.7	18.6	25.3	26.5	24.3	50.8	76.1
Not looking for work	987.2	771.7	1,759.0	1,812.2	1,347.4	3,159.6	4,918.6
Permanently unable to work	22.0	23.1	45.1	8.9	30.1	39.0	84.1
In institutions	32.7	58.6	91.3	26.0	141.3	167.3	258.6
Total	1,056.3	889.0	1,945.3	1,882.1	1,561.7	3,443.8	5,389.1

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week for reasons other than own temporary illness or injury.

TABLE 33. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS MAY 1997 AND JUNE 1997 ('000)

Labour force status in May 1997	Labour force status in June 1997			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,275.4	71.9	32.4	31.7
Employed part time	65.8	334.3	18.8	44.1
Unemployed	38.0	28.3	246.5	44.5
Not in the labour force	29.4	40.5	40.4	1,343.5
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	866.8	81.9	* 3.3	18.7
Employed part time	83.0	722.6	7.8	47.2
Unemployed	5.0	13.7	60.0	31.2
Not in the labour force	14.0	57.4	26.7	1,411.8
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,505.8	114.8	7.8	28.1
Employed part time	117.9	1,089.1	21.5	80.1
Unemployed	13.3	31.2	159.8	68.9
Not in the labour force	20.9	80.6	60.7	2,451.4
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,781.2	186.7	40.2	59.9
Employed part time	183.8	1,423.4	40.3	124.2
Unemployed	51.4	59.5	406.4	113.4
Not in the labour force	50.3	121.1	101.2	3,794.9

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,685.8	3,450.9	5,852.1	11,537.9

TABLE 34. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, JUNE 1997

JUNE 1997				Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force		Males	Females	Persons
	PERSONS ('000)						
Family member	6,844.8	575.4	7,420.2	3,915.7	5,592.4	5,743.5	11,335.9
Husband or wife	5,133.6	278.9	5,412.5	2,763.9	4,137.3	4,039.1	8,176.5
With children under 15	2,503.7	156.4	2,660.1	761.0	1,737.1	1,684.0	3,421.0
Without children under 15	2,629.9	122.5	2,752.4	2,003.0	2,400.3	2,355.2	4,755.4
With dependants	2,974.6	173.9	3,148.5	872.0	2,041.3	1,979.3	4,020.6
Without dependants	2,159.0	105.0	2,264.0	1,891.9	2,096.1	2,059.8	4,155.9
Lone parent	309.2	52.3	361.5	353.3	112.1	602.7	714.8
With children under 15	183.4	38.5	221.8	205.6	49.8	377.6	427.4
With dependent students but without children under 15	53.4	6.9	60.3	21.6	15.9	66.0	81.9
Without dependants	72.5	6.9	79.4	126.2	46.4	159.1	205.5
Dependent student(a)	334.6	66.5	401.0	502.7	439.4	464.4	903.7
Non-dependent child(b)	919.3	149.9	1,069.3	129.3	752.0	446.6	1,198.5
Other family person	148.1	27.8	175.9	166.5	151.6	190.8	342.4
Non-family member	1,269.0	144.2	1,413.3	964.1	1,192.2	1,185.2	2,377.3
Lone person	656.7	72.4	729.1	798.7	703.1	824.8	1,527.8
Not living alone	612.4	71.8	684.2	165.3	489.1	360.4	849.5
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	8,113.8	719.6	8,833.4	4,879.8	6,784.5	6,928.7	13,713.2
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	152.7	15.1	167.9	77.8	106.3	139.4	245.7
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,266.5	734.8	9,001.3	4,957.6	6,890.8	7,068.1	13,958.9
Visitors to private dwellings	40.6	7.3	47.9	52.0	48.7	51.2	100.0
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	111.0	8.7	119.6	379.5	224.5	274.6	499.1
Total	8,418.1	750.8	9,168.9	5,389.1	7,164.1	7,393.9	14,558.0
PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)							
Family member	81.3	76.6	80.9	72.7	78.1	77.7	77.9
Husband or wife	61.0	37.1	59.0	51.3	57.8	54.6	56.2
With children under 15	29.7	20.8	29.0	14.1	24.2	22.8	23.5
Without children under 15	31.2	16.3	30.0	37.2	33.5	31.9	32.7
With dependants	35.3	23.2	34.3	16.2	28.5	26.8	27.6
Without dependants	25.6	14.0	24.7	35.1	29.3	27.9	28.5
Lone parent	3.7	7.0	3.9	6.6	1.6	8.2	4.9
With children under 15	2.2	5.1	2.4	3.8	0.7	5.1	2.9
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6
Without dependants	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.4
Dependent student(a)	4.0	8.9	4.4	9.3	6.1	6.3	6.2
Non-dependent child(b)	10.9	20.0	11.7	2.4	10.5	6.0	8.2
Other family person	1.8	3.7	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.4
Non-family member	15.1	19.2	15.4	17.9	16.6	16.0	16.3
Lone person	7.8	9.6	8.0	14.8	9.8	11.2	10.5
Not living alone	7.3	9.6	7.5	3.1	6.8	4.9	5.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	96.4	95.9	96.3	90.5	94.7	93.7	94.2
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.2	97.9	98.2	92.0	96.2	95.6	95.9
Visitors to private dwellings	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.3	1.2	1.3	7.0	3.1	3.7	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), JUNE 1997

	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Total - '000 -					
MALES										
Family member	3,398.2	457.2	3,855.4	283.5	327.6	4,183.0	1,409.4	5,592.4	7.8	74.8
Husband	2,781.6	209.4	2,991.0	154.3	165.6	3,156.6	980.7	4,137.3	5.2	76.3
With children under 15	1,458.6	79.7	1,538.3	89.5	94.0	1,632.3	104.8	1,737.1	5.8	94.0
Without children under 15	1,323.0	129.8	1,452.7	64.8	71.6	1,524.3	875.9	2,400.3	4.7	63.5
With dependants	1,704.1	93.8	1,797.9	99.5	105.6	1,903.5	137.7	2,041.3	5.5	93.3
Without dependants	1,077.5	115.6	1,193.1	54.9	60.0	1,253.1	843.0	2,096.1	4.8	59.8
Lone parent	55.6	9.8	65.4	7.0	8.2	73.6	38.5	112.1	11.2	65.7
With children under 15	23.5	6.6	30.0	4.3	5.5	35.5	14.3	49.8	15.5	71.4
With dependent students but without children under 15	12.4	* 1.1	13.5	* 0.4	* 0.4	13.9	* 2.0	15.9	* 3.2	87.6
Without dependants	19.8	* 2.1	21.9	* 2.3	* 2.3	24.2	22.2	46.4	* 9.4	52.1
Dependent student(b)	* 3.7	143.3	147.0	5.1	31.9	178.9	260.4	439.4	17.8	40.7
Non-dependent child(c)	485.2	82.6	567.8	102.6	105.7	673.5	78.4	752.0	15.7	89.6
Other family person	72.1	12.1	84.2	14.5	16.0	100.2	51.3	151.6	16.0	66.1
Non-family member	661.4	103.7	765.1	85.7	91.4	856.5	335.6	1,192.2	10.7	71.8
Lone person	357.5	46.0	403.5	42.2	44.3	447.8	255.3	703.1	9.9	63.7
Not living alone	303.9	57.7	361.6	43.5	47.1	408.7	80.4	489.1	11.5	83.6
Total	4,059.7	560.9	4,620.5	369.3	419.0	5,039.5	1,745.0	6,784.5	8.3	74.3
FEMALES										
Family member	1,572.0	1,417.3	2,989.4	158.3	247.8	3,237.2	2,506.4	5,743.5	7.7	56.4
Wife	1,119.6	1,023.0	2,142.6	75.0	113.3	2,255.9	1,783.2	4,039.1	5.0	55.9
With children under 15	387.9	577.5	965.4	35.5	62.4	1,027.8	656.2	1,684.0	6.1	61.0
Without children under 15	731.7	445.5	1,177.2	39.5	50.9	1,228.1	1,127.1	2,355.2	4.1	52.1
With dependants	510.9	665.8	1,176.7	39.0	68.3	1,245.0	734.3	1,979.3	5.5	62.9
Without dependants	608.7	357.2	965.9	36.0	45.0	1,010.9	1,048.9	2,059.8	4.5	49.1
Lone parent	131.6	112.2	243.8	28.1	44.1	287.9	314.9	602.7	15.3	47.8
With children under 15	68.3	85.0	153.3	19.1	33.0	186.3	191.3	377.6	17.7	49.3
With dependent students but without children under 15	28.3	11.6	39.9	5.4	6.5	46.4	19.6	66.0	13.9	70.3
Without dependants	35.0	15.6	50.6	* 3.6	4.6	55.2	103.9	159.1	8.4	34.7
Dependent student(b)	* 2.5	185.0	187.5	4.6	34.5	222.1	242.3	464.4	15.5	47.8
Non-dependent child(c)	270.8	80.7	351.6	41.3	44.2	395.7	50.8	446.6	11.2	88.6
Other family person	47.5	16.4	63.8	9.3	11.8	75.6	115.1	190.8	15.6	39.7
Non-family member	371.4	132.5	503.9	47.8	52.8	556.7	628.4	1,185.2	9.5	47.0
Lone person	187.7	65.5	253.2	25.5	28.2	281.3	543.4	824.8	10.0	34.1
Not living alone	183.8	67.0	250.8	22.2	24.6	275.4	85.0	360.4	8.9	76.4
Total	1,943.5	1,549.8	3,493.3	206.1	300.6	3,793.9	3,134.8	6,928.7	7.9	54.8
PERSONS										
Family member	4,970.3	1,874.5	6,844.8	441.9	575.4	7,420.2	3,915.7	11,335.9	7.8	65.5
Husband or wife	3,901.2	1,232.4	5,133.6	229.4	278.9	5,412.5	2,763.9	8,176.5	5.2	66.2
With children under 15	1,846.5	657.1	2,503.7	125.0	156.4	2,660.1	761.0	3,421.0	5.9	77.8
Without children under 15	2,054.6	575.3	2,629.9	104.3	122.5	2,752.4	2,003.0	4,755.4	4.5	57.9
With dependants	2,215.0	759.6	2,974.6	138.5	173.9	3,148.5	872.0	4,020.6	5.5	78.3
Without dependants	1,686.2	472.8	2,159.0	90.9	105.0	2,264.0	1,891.9	4,155.9	4.6	54.5
Lone parent	187.2	122.0	309.2	35.1	52.3	361.5	353.3	714.8	14.5	50.6
With children under 15	91.8	91.6	183.4	23.4	38.5	221.8	205.6	427.4	17.3	51.9
With dependent students but without children under 15	40.7	12.7	53.4	5.9	6.9	60.3	21.6	81.9	11.5	73.7
Without dependants	54.8	17.7	72.5	5.8	6.9	79.4	126.2	205.5	8.7	38.6
Dependent student(b)	6.3	328.3	334.6	9.8	66.5	401.0	502.7	903.7	16.6	44.4
Non-dependent child(c)	756.0	163.3	919.3	143.9	149.9	1,069.3	129.3	1,198.5	14.0	89.2
Other family person	119.6	28.5	148.1	23.7	27.8	175.9	166.5	342.4	15.8	51.4
Non-family member	1,032.9	236.2	1,269.0	133.5	144.2	1,413.3	964.1	2,377.3	10.2	59.4
Lone person	545.2	111.5	656.7	67.7	72.4	729.1	798.7	1,527.8	9.9	47.7
Not living alone	487.7	124.7	612.4	65.8	71.8	684.2	165.3	849.5	10.5	80.5
Total	6,003.1	2,110.7	8,113.8	575.4	719.6	8,833.4	4,879.8	13,713.2	8.1	64.4

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

**TABLE 36. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,
JUNE 1997
(^{'000 families})**

Number of family members of any age	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp- loyed	One or more unemp- loyed	Total	None unemp- loyed	One or more unemp- loyed	Total	None unemp- loyed	One or more unemp- loyed	Total	None unemp- loyed	One or more unemp- loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	641.7	35.1	676.7	258.6	35.2	293.9	674.4	..	674.4	1,574.6	70.3	1,644.9
Three	48.4	37.0	85.3	224.3	32.4	256.7	483.1	24.4	507.5	755.8	93.8	849.6
Four	23.5	35.9	59.4	238.3	35.4	273.8	598.4	47.2	645.6	860.3	118.5	978.7
Five	12.5	16.5	29.0	116.0	16.7	132.7	256.9	30.9	287.8	385.4	64.1	449.5
Six or more	7.6	10.7	18.2	45.6	6.6	52.2	84.1	13.0	97.1	137.3	30.3	167.5
Total	733.6	135.1	868.7	882.7	126.4	1,009.2	2,096.9	115.5	2,212.4	3,713.3	377.0	4,090.3
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	12.1	6.5	18.6	28.6	5.7	34.3	15.0	..	15.0	55.7	12.2	67.9
Three or more	7.3	* 3.0	10.3	18.9	* 3.3	22.1	11.0	* 1.4	12.5	37.2	7.7	44.9
Total	19.4	9.5	28.9	47.5	9.0	56.5	26.0	* 1.4	27.4	92.8	19.9	112.8
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	97.9	31.3	129.2	125.5	9.2	134.7	38.9	..	38.9	262.3	40.5	302.8
Three	66.1	18.4	84.5	69.0	8.6	77.6	33.1	* 3.3	36.4	168.3	30.3	198.6
Four	30.9	7.0	37.9	19.2	* 3.0	22.2	14.0	* 1.6	15.6	64.1	11.7	75.8
Five or more	12.7	* 3.4	16.1	5.5	* 1.4	6.9	5.7	* 2.5	8.2	23.9	7.3	31.2
Total	207.6	60.1	267.8	219.3	22.2	241.5	91.7	7.4	99.1	518.6	89.8	608.4
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	110.0	37.8	147.8	154.1	14.9	169.0	53.9	..	53.9	318.0	52.7	370.7
Three	70.8	19.5	90.3	82.9	10.1	93.0	42.6	4.1	46.7	196.3	33.7	230.0
Four	32.4	8.5	40.9	22.9	4.8	27.6	15.0	* 2.2	17.2	70.2	15.5	85.7
Five or more	13.8	* 3.9	17.7	6.9	* 1.4	8.2	6.3	* 2.5	8.8	27.0	7.8	34.7
Total	227.0	69.6	296.7	266.7	31.2	297.9	117.7	8.8	126.5	611.5	109.7	721.1
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	18.1	4.0	22.1	15.2	8.1	23.3	34.2	..	34.2	67.5	12.0	79.5
Three or more	* 2.3	* 0.1	* 2.4	* 1.0	* 0.5	* 1.6	* 3.2	* 1.3	4.5	6.5	* 2.0	8.5
Total	20.4	4.1	24.5	16.2	8.6	24.8	37.4	* 1.3	38.7	74.0	14.0	88.0
TOTAL												
Two	769.8	76.8	846.6	427.9	58.2	486.2	762.4	..	762.4	1,960.1	135.1	2,095.2
Three	121.1	56.6	177.7	308.2	43.1	351.3	528.8	29.8	558.6	958.1	129.5	1,087.6
Four	56.1	44.4	100.5	261.2	40.2	301.4	613.6	49.4	663.0	930.9	134.0	1,064.9
Five	23.0	18.9	41.9	121.9	17.2	139.1	262.5	32.8	295.3	407.4	68.9	476.3
Six or more	10.9	12.2	23.1	46.5	7.5	54.0	84.8	13.6	98.4	142.2	33.3	175.5
Total	981.0	208.8	1,189.8	1,165.7	166.2	1,331.9	2,252.0	125.7	2,377.7	4,398.7	500.7	4,899.4

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46 for details of exclusions to family tables.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, JUNE 1997
(*000 families)

	Number of children under 15			Number of dependants			Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
NO FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYED							
Couple family	733.6	53.1	81.9	718.0	54.3	96.4	868.7
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	42.4	24.0	50.6	38.1	24.1	54.9	117.1
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	12.8	6.0	8.7	12.1	5.6	9.7	27.4
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	24.5	17.0	39.9	21.0	17.5	42.9	81.4
Neither spouse unemployed	691.2	29.1	31.3	679.9	30.1	41.5	751.6
One parent families	72.6	110.1	114.0	53.0	114.1	129.5	296.7
Parent unemployed	8.7	18.8	16.1	* 2.9	22.6	18.0	43.6
Male parent unemployed	* 1.2	* 3.5	* 0.9	* 1.1	* 3.4	* 1.1	5.6
Female parent unemployed	7.4	15.3	15.1	* 1.9	19.2	16.9	37.9
Parent not unemployed	63.9	91.3	97.9	50.0	91.5	111.5	253.1
Male parent not in the labour force	9.9	8.6	4.7	8.8	8.5	6.0	23.3
Female parent not in the labour force	54.1	82.6	93.2	41.2	83.1	105.6	229.8
Other family	24.5	..	..	24.5	..	..	24.5
Family head unemployed	* 2.5	..	..	* 2.5	..	..	* 2.5
Family head not unemployed	22.0	..	..	22.0	..	..	22.0
Family head not in the labour force	22.0	..	..	22.0	..	..	22.0
Total	830.8	163.1	195.9	795.5	168.4	225.9	1,189.8
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,652.6	604.9	964.2	1,372.5	636.2	1,212.9	3,221.6
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	65.7	26.8	38.5	53.8	27.8	49.4	131.0
Husband employed, wife unemployed	31.2	17.1	27.3	26.9	16.1	32.6	75.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	23.9	7.3	10.3	20.2	8.1	13.2	41.5
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 1.8	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 1.2	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 2.3
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	8.1	* 1.7	* 0.7	5.2	* 3.2	* 2.2	10.6
Neither spouse unemployed	1,586.9	578.1	925.7	1,318.7	608.4	1,163.6	3,090.7
Husband employed, wife employed	1,081.5	380.9	546.0	881.6	395.4	731.4	2,008.4
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	329.2	178.1	359.3	280.6	182.7	403.2	866.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	90.9	14.1	17.7	81.6	18.4	22.7	122.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	85.3	5.0	* 2.7	74.9	11.9	6.2	93.0
One parent families	222.1	117.8	84.5	159.3	142.1	123.1	424.5
Parent unemployed	5.5	* 2.6	* 0.9	4.3	* 2.3	* 2.4	9.0
Parent not unemployed	216.6	115.3	83.6	155.0	139.7	120.8	415.5
Male parent employed	36.1	15.9	14.0	22.7	23.8	19.4	65.9
Female parent employed	93.0	88.9	64.4	52.7	103.7	89.9	246.3
Male parent not in the labour force	14.8	* 0.4	* 0.3	13.9	* 0.7	* 0.9	15.5
Female parent not in the labour force	72.8	10.1	4.9	65.7	11.5	10.5	87.8
Other family	63.5	..	..	63.5	..	..	63.5
Family head unemployed	* 3.6	..	..	* 3.6	..	..	* 3.6
Family head not unemployed	60.0	..	..	60.0	..	..	60.0
Family head employed	49.2	..	..	49.2	..	..	49.2
Family head not in the labour force	10.8	..	..	10.8	..	..	10.8
Total	1,938.2	722.7	1,048.7	1,595.3	778.2	1,336.1	3,709.6
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,386.2	657.9	1,046.2	2,090.5	690.5	1,309.3	4,090.3
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	108.1	50.8	89.1	91.9	51.9	104.2	248.0
Husband employed, wife unemployed	31.2	17.1	27.3	26.9	16.1	32.6	75.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	23.9	7.3	10.3	20.2	8.1	13.2	41.5
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	14.6	6.2	8.9	13.4	5.9	10.5	29.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	32.7	18.7	40.6	26.2	20.7	45.1	92.0
Neither spouse unemployed	2,278.1	607.1	957.0	1,998.7	638.5	1,205.1	3,842.3
Husband employed, wife employed	1,081.5	380.9	546.0	881.6	395.4	731.4	2,008.4
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	329.2	178.1	359.3	280.6	182.7	403.2	866.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	90.9	14.1	17.7	81.6	18.4	22.7	122.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	776.5	34.1	34.0	754.8	42.0	47.7	844.5
One parent families	294.8	227.9	198.5	212.3	256.2	252.7	721.1
Parent unemployed	14.2	21.4	17.0	7.2	24.9	20.4	52.6
Male parent unemployed	* 2.8	4.1	* 1.3	* 2.3	* 3.7	* 2.1	8.1
Female parent unemployed	11.5	17.3	15.7	4.9	21.2	18.3	44.5
Parent not unemployed	280.5	206.5	181.5	205.0	231.3	232.3	668.6
Male parent employed	36.1	15.9	14.0	22.7	23.8	19.4	65.9
Female parent employed	93.0	88.9	64.4	52.7	103.7	89.9	246.3
Male parent not in the labour force	24.7	9.1	5.0	22.8	9.2	6.8	38.8
Female parent not in the labour force	126.8	92.7	98.1	106.9	94.6	116.1	317.6
Other family	88.0	..	..	88.0	..	..	88.0
Family head unemployed	6.1	..	..	6.1	..	..	6.1
Family head not unemployed	81.9	..	..	81.9	..	..	81.9
Family head employed	49.2	..	..	49.2	..	..	49.2
Family head not in the labour force	32.7	..	..	32.7	..	..	32.7
Total	2,769.0	885.8	1,244.6	2,390.8	946.6	1,562.0	4,899.4

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.

2 Estimates of the civilian labour force are available for over 60 regions across Australia and are shown in various publications produced by State offices of the ABS. These data are also available on microfiche or as a special data service. For details, contact any ABS office.

3 Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0).

4 Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics appears at the end of this publication.

POPULATION SURVEY

5 The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

INTRODUCTION OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING

6 The ABS introduced the use of telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey over the period August 1996 to February 1997. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are then conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). The method was phased in by switching each incoming sample group over to telephone interviewing in its second month in the survey.

7 During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect peaked in November 1996, when it is estimated that the published estimate of total employment was about 36,000 to 48,000 lower than would have been measured under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. Therefore, the estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996.

SCOPE

8 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the survey. Before July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

COVERAGE

9 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 45 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

10 Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than 12 months are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS

12 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

13 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation

of the conceptual basis of population estimates, see *Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0). Prior to October 1982, labour force estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

14 National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES

15 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time, the latest occasion being for the April 1986 survey. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

INCLUSION OF CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS

16 In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1–14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982. —

17 Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1–14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In order to assist users to assess the impact of the change, estimates for March 1986 based on the new definition were shown in footnotes to tables 1 and 2 of the February, March and April 1987 issues of this publication.

18 A revised procedure for weighting families estimates, as presented in this publication, was also introduced in April 1986. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure. Paragraph 50 contains more details.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

19 As noted in paragraph 12, estimates from January 1989 were revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1989 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

20 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly Wage and Salary Earners Survey is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the Wage and Salary Earners Survey provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more

detailed description of the differences between these two series is available on request.

21 From December 1989 onwards, the category 'other families' was split into 'one-parent families' and 'other families'. Therefore estimates of other families were not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97% of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 47 to 49).

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

22 Following each Population Census, the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey sample to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1987 to August 1992, which was designed and selected using preliminary data from the 1986 Census, was updated and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1992 to December 1992. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0), available from any ABS office.

23 The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ and are such that the resultant sample yields reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fractions for the new sample together with the sampling fractions determined from the 1986 Census are:

	1986 Census redesign	1991 Census redesign
New South Wales	1 in 230	1 in 277
Victoria	1 in 230	1 in 242
Queensland	1 in 160	1 in 195
South Australia	1 in 115	1 in 139
Western Australia	1 in 115	1 in 146
Tasmania	1 in 70	1 in 75
Northern Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

24 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and
- non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CENSUS AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

25 The results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the Census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

26 The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the Census and the survey. It should be noted, however, that census estimates of unemployment do not take into account the 'available for work' criterion.

27 There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the Population Census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 11), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or Census.

28 The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

29 These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between Population Census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

30 Seasonally adjusted series are published in tables 2, 8 and 26. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement in series at the Australia level, with the following frequency:

<i>Series</i>	<i>Monthly movements</i>
Employment	5 in 10
Unemployment	7 in 10
Unemployment rate	7 in 10
Participation rate	9 in 10

31 The seasonal factors for all seasonally adjusted series are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1997, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. For information

about the method of adjustment, please refer to the feature article in the February 1997 issue of this publication. Revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months for Australia and the States are available on request. Inquiries concerning this data should be directed to Donna Maurer on Canberra 06 252 6525.

TREND ESTIMATION

32 Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Quarterly trend estimates (e.g. employment by industry) are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average also uses surrogate forms of the average as the end of a time series is approached. Unlike the surrogate weights of the 13-term Henderson used on monthly data, the weights employed here are tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 6 to 9, with the trend series published in tables 3, 9 and 26. Data from February 1978 are available on the ABS on-line data dissemination service, PC Ausstats. The trend series of the participation rate for married females are based on smoothed population estimates.

33 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months or two quarters have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 31.

34 Trend estimates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are published in table 9. Original estimates for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates after each annual seasonal factor re-analysis. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. The most recent six months trend estimates are subject to revision. For the three most recent months, the revision may be relatively large. Inferences about trends drawn from smoothed seasonally adjusted (trend) estimates for months earlier than the latest three months are unlikely to be affected by month-to-month revisions. They may, however, be revised as a result of the annual re-analysis of seasonal factors.

35 Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' an Overview* (1348.0) for further information about trend estimates. Details of the trend weighting patterns are available on request from the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 06 252 6345.

MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

36 Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 24.

GROSS FLOWS

37 In order to minimise respondent load and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

38 Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

39 The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10% of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80% of all persons in the survey.

40 Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (table 33). About one-half of the remaining (unmatched) 20% of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

41 Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months. Note that the estimates have not been adjusted to account for the unmatched sample component.

42 Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the proportions of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

43 While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum, any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used

with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from table A of the Technical Notes.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

44 As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, the labour force status of persons within families, the number of children under 15 present and the number of dependants present.

45 Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult.

Thus for survey questions used to determine family relationships, scope was further restricted to usual residents of private dwellings and the following persons were excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

46 In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family survey. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. A summary of those persons for whom family information is obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information cannot be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90% of all civilians aged 15 and over.

CHANGES IN FAMILIES CLASSIFICATIONS

47 *Relationship in household* and *Family type* classifications were introduced in the March 1994 issue of this publication to align with ABS standards. Most categories in the two classifications remain comparable with categories in the previous classifications. The cases in which there are breaks in comparability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

48 Relationship in household. This classification was previously referred to as *Family status*.

- *Lone parents* (previously referred to as *Sole parents*) now includes parents with non-dependent children (provided those children are without a spouse or children of their own). These *Lone parents without dependants* are shown separately in table 35 and there were 205,800 such persons in March 1994.
- *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15-24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15-19 attending school or aged 15-24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Other related full-time students, who were also previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* are now included in *Other family persons*. There were 24,200 such persons in March 1994.
- *Other family persons* now comprises the previous groups *Other family head*, excluding those now counted as *Lone parents* (79,200 persons in March 1994), the other related full-time students previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* (see above; 24,200 in March 1994) and *Other relative of married couple or family head* (218,100 in March 1994).

49 Family type. This classification was previously referred to as *Type of family*. There are three types of families in the new classification, as follows:

- *Couple families* is the term used to describe families previously referred to as *Married-couple families*. Apart from the name change, the new category is otherwise exactly comparable with the old category.
- *One-parent families* now includes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present. Such families were previously included in *Other families*. There were 208,400 of these families in March 1994.
- *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

50 Estimates of the number of families in this publication differ from those in publications prior to the April 1986 issue. This is due to the adoption of a weighting procedure where the weight for a family is determined using an average of the weights for all family members responding to the Labour Force Survey. Previously, the weight used to derive estimates of the number of families was determined by nomination of a proxy 'head of household' as representative of the family.

BIRTHPLACE

51 From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (1269.0). The ASCCSS was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

52 The ASCCSS major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by 'The Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)', while Asia has been split into 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia'. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication and comprehensively on microfiche.

INDUSTRY

53 From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in *ANZSIC 1993* (1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of 4 levels (Division, Subdivision, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC.

54 To enable the conversion of historical data from ASIC to ANZSIC for the period November 1984 to May 1994, a concordance was published in the August 1994 issue of this publication and in the *Information Paper — Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data (Replacement Publication)* (6259.0). It has been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates. This concordance was published in an appendix to the May 1996 issue of this publication, and in a further issue of the above Information Paper. For further information about the new concordance or the availability of data, contact Donna Maurer on Canberra 06 252 6525.

OCCUPATION

55 From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in *ASCO — Australian Standard of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986. Like the previous ASCO First Edition, ASCO Second Edition is a skill-based classification of occupation. However, the structure of ASCO Second Edition comprises five hierarchical levels (Major Group, Sub-Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation) compared with four levels in ASCO First Edition (Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation). Labour Force Survey data are coded to the Unit Group level, as was practice under ASCO First Edition.

ADDITIONAL DATA

56 Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November. For these months, the following tables are also published in this publication:

- Employed persons;
- Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend);

- Industry and occupation:
- Full-time and part-time workers;
- Status in employment;
- Age and birthplace;
- Hours worked;
- Industry Divisions and Subdivisions;
- Occupation Major and Minor groups;
- Industry by occupation;
- Unemployed persons; and
- Industry and occupation of last full-time job:
 - * Unemployment rate.

Seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons by industry have been published in this bulletin since February 1993. Trend estimates have been published since August 1994.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

57 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request: —

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) — issued monthly

Labour Force, Australia, 1978 — 1995 (6204.0)

Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1995 to 2011 (6260.0)

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)
— issued quarterly

Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) — issued quarterly

Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3) — issued quarterly

South Australian Economic Indicators (1307.4) — issued monthly

Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (1303.6) — issued monthly

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) — issued quarterly

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0) — issued annually

Australia's Long-term Unemployed — A Statistical Profile (6255.0)

Australian Labour Market (6284.0) — issued annually

Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0)

Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)

Revised Labour Force Survey Estimates: January 1984 to January 1989
(6276.0)

Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends" An Overview
(1348.0)

Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data
(Replacement publication) (6259.0)

*Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data from
the ABS Household Survey Program)* (1135.0).

58 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

59 The ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information is available on a number of media such as floppy disk, microfiche and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Donna Maurer on Canberra 06 252 6525 or any ABS office.

ROUNDING

60 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 7 of the Technical Notes
n.a.	not available
..	not applicable
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
r	revised

TECHNICAL NOTES

A new sample for the Labour Force Survey was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error* and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. For the examples on pages 56 and 57 it is assumed to be zero. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using tables A and B.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

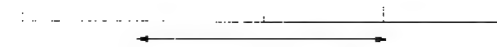
The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in table B. Standard errors of *quarterly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.11. Standard errors of all *annual* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.3. When using table A or table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- Consider an estimate for Australia of 500,000 employed persons aged 15-19. By referring to table A, in the row for an estimate of 500,000 and the column for Australia, a standard error of 9,000 is obtained. There are about two chances in three that the true value (the number that would have been obtained if the whole population had been included in the survey) is within the range 491,000 to 509,000. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,000 to 518,000.

Published
estimate

482,000 491,000 500,000 509,000 518,000



2 chances in 3 that the
true value is in this range

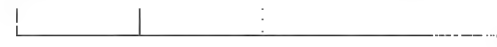


19 chances in 20 that the true value is in this range

- Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,387,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 13,000. By referring to table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,800 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +3,200 to +22,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range -6,600 to +32,600.

Estimated
movement

-6,600 +3,200 +13,000 +22,800 +32,600



2 chances in 3 that the
true movement is in this range



19 chances in 20 that the true movement is in this range

The relative standard errors of estimates of *aggregate hours worked*, *average hours worked*, *average duration of unemployment*, and *median duration of unemployment* are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

- aggregate hours worked: 1.2;
- average hours worked: 0.7;
- average duration of unemployment: 1.3; and
- median duration of unemployment: 2.0.

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25% are shown in table C.

The following is an example of the calculation of standard errors where the use of a factor is required.

Consider a median duration of unemployment for Australia of 30 weeks, with an estimate of 1,000,000 persons unemployed. Table A gives the standard error as 11,800 which is 1.2% as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 2.0 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.2% to obtain 2.4%. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 2.4% of 30 weeks, i.e. about one week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29 and 31 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 28 and 32 weeks.

Proportions and percentages (for example, unemployment rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly Labour Force Survey estimates. Analysis of the standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors of estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3% and 11%, respectively, higher than those shown in the tables. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons. Standard errors of estimates of persons born in Australia are approximately the same as those shown in tables A and B. For aggregate estimates of persons born outside Australia the standard errors are about 14% higher. The standard errors vary for individual countries of birth, but are on average about 7% higher.

A STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(a)

Size of estimate	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.	%
100						90	100	80		
200			210	180	200	130	140	120	190	95.0
300	320	290	260	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.0
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
1 000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	48.0
1 500	720	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.3
2 000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.5
2 500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.2
3 000	1 000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.7
4 000	1 150	1 100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.8
5 000	1 300	1 200	1 050	850	920	580	600	490	1 100	22.0
7 000	1 500	1 400	1 200	980	1 050	660	700	560	1 300	18.6
10 000	1 750	1 650	1 400	1 150	1 250	750	830	640	1 600	16.0
15 000	2 100	2 000	1 700	1 350	1 500	870	1 000	760	1 900	12.7
20 000	2 400	2 250	1 950	1 550	1 650	960	1 150	840	2 200	11.0
30 000	2 850	2 700	2 300	1 800	1 950	1 100	1 400	990	2 650	8.8
50 000	3 550	3 300	2 850	2 250	2 450	1 250	1 750	1 200	3 400	6.8
70 000	4 100	3 800	3 250	2 550	2 800	1 400	2 050	1 350	3 950	5.6
100 000	4 750	4 400	3 750	2 900	3 200	1 550	2 450	1 550	4 600	4.6
150 000	5 600	5 200	4 400	3 400	3 750	1 700	2 950	1 750	5 500	3.7
200 000	6 200	5 800	4 950	3 750	4 150	1 800	3 400	1 950	6 200	3.1
300 000	7 300	6 700	5 800	4 350	4 850	1 950		2 250	7 300	2.4
500 000	8 800	8 100	7 000	5 200	5 800	2 200			9 000	1.8
1 000 000	11 300	10 400	8 900	6 600	7 400				11 800	1.2
2 000 000	14 300	13 100	11 300	8 200	9 400				15 200	0.8
5 000 000	19 300	17 600	15 300						21 000	0.4
10 000 000									26 500	0.3

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

B STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1992 TO JANUARY 1993 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
100						110	80	90	
200			330	210	260	140	100	120	360
300	440	380	380	240	300	160	120	140	420
500	540	460	460	290	360	190	150	170	510
700	610	510	510	330	400	220	180	190	580
1 000	690	590	580	380	460	250	210	220	660
1 500	800	680	660	430	530	280	250	250	770
2 000	890	760	730	480	590	320	280	280	860
2 500	980	820	790	520	630	340	310	300	940
3 000	1 050	880	840	560	680	370	330	320	1 000
4 000	1 150	980	930	620	750	410	380	360	1 100
5 000	1 250	1 050	1 000	670	810	440	410	390	1 200
7 000	1 400	1 200	1 150	760	920	500	480	440	1 400
10 000	1 600	1 350	1 250	860	1 050	570	560	500	1 550
15 000	1 850	1 600	1 450	1 000	1 200	660	670	580	1 850
20 000	2 050	1 750	1 600	1 100	1 350	730	750	640	2 050
30 000	2 400	2 050	1 850	1 300	1 550	850	900	750	2 350
50 000	2 900	2 450	2 200	1 550	1 850	1 000	1 100	900	2 850
70 000	3 250	2 800	2 500	1 750	2 100	1 150	1 300	1 000	3 250
100 000	3 700	3 200	2 800	2 000	2 350	1 300	1 500	1 150	3 700
150 000	4 300	3 700	3 200	2 300	2 750	1 500	1 800	1 350	4 350
200 000	4 750	4 100	3 550	2 550	3 000	1 700	2 050	1 500	4 850
300 000	5 500	4 800	4 100	2 950	3 500	1 950		1 750	5 600
500 000	6 700	5 800	4 850	3 550	4 200	2 350			6 800
1 000 000	8 600	7 400	6 200	4 550	5 400				8 800
2 000 000	11 100	9 600	7 800	5 800	6 900				11 400
5 000 000	15 500	13 400	10 700						16 100
10 000 000									20 900

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

C LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25%(a) FROM
SEPTEMBER 1992(b)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Estimates classified by									
Aggregate hours worked	7 400	6 500	5 000	3 400	4 000	1 800	1 800	1 300	5 700
Average hours worked	2 700	2 300	1 800	1 300	1 500	700	700	500	1 900
Average duration of unemployment	8 600	7 500	5 800	4 000	4 600	2 100	2 100	1 500	6 800
Median duration of unemployment	18 800	16 500	12 600	8 600	9 900	4 400	4 700	3 200	15 800
All other estimates	5 300	4 600	3 500	2 400	2 900	1 300	1 300	1 000	4 000

(a) See Technical Notes, page 55. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Aggregate hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending school	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Average family size	For any group of families, the total number of family members divided by the number of families in the group.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Birthplace	From April 1991, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (1269.0).
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. (This category was formerly entitled unpaid family helper).
Couple families	Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years of age; all family members aged 15–19 attending school or aged 15–24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Dependent student	In couple or one-parent families, sons or daughters aged 15–19 attending school or aged 15–24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employee A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind, or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was incorporated. (This category was formerly entitled wage and salary earner).

Employer A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees, and the business was not incorporated.

Employment/population ratio For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Family Two or more related persons (*relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

Family head Any person without a spouse present:

- with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or
- without a son or daughter aged under 15 present, but with a son or daughter aged 15 or over present (provided that the son or daughter has no spouse, son or daughter of his/her own present); or

Where a family has no person falling into either of these categories, the family head is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family.

No family head is determined for a couple family.

Former workers Unemployed persons who have previously worked full time for two weeks or more but not in the past two years.

Full-time workers Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industry	From August 1994, classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (1292.0).
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Lone parent	The head of a one-parent family.
Lone person	A person who is the sole member of a household.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
Main English speaking countries	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Marital status	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 and over not attending school or a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
Occupation	From August 1996, classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition 1996. See <i>Information Paper: ASCO – Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (1221.0).
One-parent families	Families in which there is a family head together with at least one son or daughter of his/her own.
Other families	Families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees, and the business was not incorporated (this category was formerly entitled self employed).
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
State capital cities	The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.5</i> (1216.0).
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, own account workers, employees, or contributing family workers.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 32 to 35 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and; ■ were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or ■ were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four

weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only, or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation	Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

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Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics
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Recommended retail price: \$23.00



2620300006977
ISSN 1030-0996